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—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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## Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

C. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Iron and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

C. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

MYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Ikeler's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-n43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, Centre st. southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOLLEDER, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Main street, opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

C. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, opposite the Court House. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange." v3-n1

J. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange." v4-n3

J. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, North side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, South side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

A. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n29

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MRS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main vl-n43

MRS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n46

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Lenecock, Main street, west of Iron street. vl-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main street, opposite the Court House. vl-n43

EAGLE HOTEL, by Geo. W. Manger, east end Main street. vl-n43

PEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Lenecock superintendent. vl-n45

KOONS & CLARK, Refreshment Saloon, Exchange Hotel, vl-n43

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Market streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-n46

HENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Lick road. vl-n41

J. A WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor., Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

J. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. vl-n44

J. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-n43

P. LUTZ dealer in Choice Dry Goods, and Notions. Main Street, opposite the Court House. vl-n43

WELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c. N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

J. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scott, south side, Main st. v2-n18

WILLIAM ERASMUS, Confectionerics, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vl-n46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

J. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n10

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vl-n43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

J. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chestnut's alley, rear of American House. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plan fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

M. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market sts. vl-n44

## Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmith s, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

JOHN FRYMIRE, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n49

## Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, an' Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n2

## Light Street.

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main Street and Briarcreek Road. v3n19

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n9

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n15

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n16

## Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n16

J. B. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

## Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end or town. v2 n18

## Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.3/'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St., below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

SENT FREE!
M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO'S
SEED CATALOGUE
And GUIDE to the
FLOWER and VEGETABLE
Garden, For 1870.
Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'Keefe Son & Co., Ellwanger & Barry's Block Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 3,'69.-6m

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (free) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'69-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. Nov. 26,'69-1y.

WANTED.—100 FARMERS' SONS and others out of employment, can make from $75 to $150 per month, from now till next Spring, by addressing BARCLAY & CO., 619 Arch Street, Philadelphia Nov. 26,'69-3m.

## Philadelphia Directory.

Major E. S. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. N. MOEY

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 101 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Two doors above Arch, formerly 228,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN CARPETS, COTTONS, YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE, OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS,
—ALSO,—
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE
BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS. feb. 5,'69.

EAGLE HOTEL,
247 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 5, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS,
No. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY,
No. 213 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
☞ Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

## Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about the establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. The house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travelers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.
Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar. WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

## Original Poetry.

### Echoes.

Oft we hear in silent moments,
Far off murmurs, sweet and low,
Stealing, softly, through the mem'ry,
Waking thoughts of long ago
They are but the gentle echoes;
Of those sounds, forever fled,
Tones that long have ceased to charm us,
Voices of the early dead.

'Tis, perchance, a gentle warning,
Speaking to us, even now,
From the lips that pressed so fondly,
Childhood's fair and sunny brow;
And the tones we still remember,
Sang the well-known lulla-by,
Soothed the weary lids to slumber,
Charmed away th' impatient sigh.

'Tis, again a farewell whisper,
Sweetly ling'ring with us yet,
Breathed in words of tender meaning
That we never may forget;
'Tis a dear voice, chanting gaily,
Snatches of a fav'rite air,
'Tis a low and fervent blessing,
Or the fragment of a prayer.

How they bring again, these echoes,
Wafted from the far-off past,
Scenes, that live but in remembrance,
Joys that were too bright to last!
And they strike again the heart-strings,
To the notes that thrilled before,
Bring back tones, that, save in visions,
We shall hear ah! nevermore.

### From the German

On the borders of the rushing Rhine
Castles stand there, proud and high;
All in ruins are their walls,
And the wind sweeps through their halls,
Stormy clouds drift wildly by.

Gallant knights are there no longer,
Spear and shield no longer sound,
But the wanderer, loitering near,
Sees, in those old halls so drear,
Spirit forms glide gently round,

Beauteous eyes are brightly flashing,
Rosy lips right friendly smile,
And the traveler gazes fearless
Into those blue eyes so peerless,
All serene at heart the while.

But the traveler may not tarry
For the parting hour is come;
Farewell songs he singeth ever,
Answering tones he heareth never;
'Kerchiefs flutter in the air.

## Miscellaneous.

### What a Congregationalist can say of the Church and the Prayer Book.

THE Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., lately delivered an address in that city upon the Protestant Episcopal Church. We take the following from a full report in the local paper:

Let another man praise thee; not thine own mouth a stranger, and not thine own lips.—Prov. xxvii 2.

If any man, however deserving, begin to show off and brag, speaking often of his past record and public services, he make himself offensive.

But when a General give credit to his brother generals, and ascribes victory to their wisdom and valor of the army, then all are pleased. Such words are twice useful—they profit him that speaks, and them of whom they are spoken.

In something the same way, we are offended when we hear or read the words which churchmen speak, in praise each of his own church or denomination. They seem conceited, arrogant, offensive. They promote vain glory at home and ill will abroad.

But it has seemed to me that Christian pastors and prelates might be at least as courteous one to another as army officers are! And if we would note and praise the beauty of our sister churches more, and silence our own boastfulness, there might come to pass among Christian people a smiling charity and peaceful rejoicing.

I invite you, therefore, this evening, to view the beauty, the uses, and the truth that belong to those Christians among us who are popularly called.

EPISCOPALIANS.

In this city there are four kinds of churches that have bishops, and therefore may call themselves Episcopal.

Roman Episcopal.
Protestant Episcopal.
Methodist Episcopal.
American Methodist Episcopal Zion.

But only one of these is generally known as the Episcopal Church, viz., the P. E. Church, represented in this city by two parishes and a mission.

This Episcopal Church in America is in fact a continuation of the Church of England. As gardeners lay down a branch of a vine and stake it fast and cover it till it takes root, and then cut it off and leave it to grow by its own roots; so the Episcopal Church in this land was a branch of the Church of England, which was laid down and rooted; and by our revolutionary war, was cut off to grow ever since with roots of its own.

The Church in America differs from the Church in England in those matters chiefly that must needs have been changed because these States ceased to be colonies and became a nation with differing political Constitution.

The American Churchman, omits, too, the Athanasian Creed, which is long and true, but has a dry and funny rattle to it that makes irreverent people smile.

Of all Protestant churches the Episcopal best deserves the name, REFORMED. She preserves so many of the usages and excellencies of the Roman church, and so few of her errors, that it is quite easy to perceive that she is a reformed Church. All other Protestant churches seem revolutionary rather than reformed.

The reformation in England was more than two hundred years long. There were no volcanic convulsions; no one brilliant Fourth of July day in which the great reform was proclaimed. Nor was the reformation purely and disinterestedly religious.

After giving an epitome of its history which is familiar to our readers, he proceeds:

And thus from reign to reign the Church of England came down, acquiring little by little her present shape, and laying off the corruption and unreason of the Roman Church as then existing and administered in that rude age.

The Prayer Book may be called substantially complete as we now have it, in the seventeenth century (1661.) Thus this Reformed Church of England filled up nearly three hundred years in her work of purifying and simplifying. And of all Protestant Churches, therefore, she best deserves the name, Reformed.

In this country, the first parish of this Church was probably that in Jamestown, Virginia, 1606 8. Down to the revolutionary war, the Church in this land was under the care of the bishops of London.

Shortly after the revolution an application was made to Parliament to allow an American Bishop to be consecrated. But the Puritans and Presbyterians opposed the proposition, and so Mr. Seabury, the candidate, had to put up with a second-rate consecration at the hands of certain Scotch bishops. But at last, in 1787, Parliament allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate three regular, first-class bishops for New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. Since then the holy unction has not been allowed to fail. With pious care it has been propagated. And the Episcopal Church in these United States stands to-day as truly and regularly in the line of Apostolic succession as the Church of England herself.

After this mere outline of her history it remains that I note some of her excellent uses and beauties.

1. The Episcopal Church offers for our use the most venerable liturgy in the English tongue. The devotional treasures of the Roman Catholic Church are embalmed and buried in Latin. But in English, there are no Lessons, Gospels, Psalms, Collects, Confessions, Thanksgivings, Prayers—in one word, no religious Form Book that can stand a moment in comparison with the Prayer Book of the Episcopal Church in the two-fold quality of richness and age.

The proper name, because truly descriptive, for this Church, would be Church of the Prayer Book. As is the way with all other Churches, so here, the Church champions and leaders have many wise things to say about the Church and her prerogative. But the pious multitude that frequent her courts are drawn thither mostly by love of the prayers and praises, the litanies and lessons of the Prayer Book.

And, brethren of every name, I certify you that you rarely hear in any Church a prayer spoken in English, that is not indebted to the Prayer Book for some of its choicest periods.

And further: I doubt whether life has in store for any of you an uplift so high, or downfall so deep, but that you can find company for your soul and fitting words for your lips among the treasures of this Book of Common Prayer.

*In all time of our tribulation; in all time of our prosperity; in the hour of death, and in the day of Judgment. Good Lord, deliver us.*

As a consequence of the Prayer Book and its use I note:

2. The Episcopal Church preserves a very high degree of dignity, decency, propriety and permanence in all her public offices.

In nearly every newspaper you may read some funny story based upon the ignorance or eccentricity of blasphemous familiarity of some extemporising prayer-maker. All of you here present have been at some time shocked or bored by public devotional performances. Nothing of this sort occurs in the Episcopal Church. All things are done and spoken decently and in order.

And so, too, of permanence and its accumulating worth of holy association—no transient observer can adequately value this treasure of a birthright Churchman.

To be using to-day the self same words that have through the centuries declared the faith or made known the prayer of that mighty multitude, who being now delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity:

To be baptised in early infancy, and never to know a time when we were not recognized and welcome among the millions who have entered by the same door:

To be confirmed in due time, in a faith that has sustained a noble army of confessors, approving its worth through persecutions and prosperities, a strength to the tried and a chastening to the worldly-minded:

To be married by an authority before which kings and peasants bow alike, asking benediction upon the covenant that without respect of persons binds by the same words of duty, the highest and the lowest:

To bring our new-born children as we were brought, to begin where we began, and to grow up to fill our places:

To die in the faith, and almost hear the gospel words soon to be spoken over one's own grave as over the thousand times ten thousand of them who have slept in Jesus:

In short, to be a devout and consistent Churchman brings a man through aisles fragrant with holy, association, and accompanied by a long procession of the good, chanting, as they march, a unison of piety and hope until they come to the holy place where shining saints sing the new song of the redeemed. And they sing with them.

Another excellence I note:

3. The Episcopal Church furnishes (to all who need such comfort) the assurance of an organic and unbroken unity and succession from Jesus Christ through the Apostles, by a line of authentic bishops down to Bishop Huntington of this Diocese.

King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth with their proclamations and parliaments are so conspicuous and fill so much space in the merely political history of the English Church, that many able writers deny that the river of apostolic succession so dammed by them could ever get around the dam and flow along again pure and uncontaminated. I cannot decide this question absolutely.

What I say is this: The apostolic succession in the Episcopal Church can be traced back so many hundred years into the dim past, that it is no shame to any man to say, "I believe it to extend back to Peter, Paul and John;" and he who verily believes that the ordaining or confirming hand of the Bishop of this Diocese is electric with the spiritual life and proceeds from Jesus of Galilee, will find it a hand of virtue and worth. He who doubts will find it a hand of form and ceremony.

And so without stopping to decide the question whether our bishop is really a successor of Paul or John, I say that the Episcopal Church affords so much evidence that she has in her Episcopate the true succession, that it is no shame to any common man to believe her. And if a man BELIEVES in his Bishop he will get from him all the benefit that can come from bishops.

Brethren, many needy souls are not able to lay hold upon God one by one. They cannot appropriate a Gospel promise to themselves. Like Job of old they say: "If I had called and he had answered me, yet would I not believe that he had hearkened unto my voice."—viii. 16.

Such extreme and exemplary humility asks for and needs a church ark, and the humble place and privilege of a private passenger. The ark of God that shall outride the deluge! The Church of Christ, in which is found salvation.

I say, then, that the claims of the Episcopal Church to such an ark of God, or Church of Christ, endowed with sacraments, absolutions and profitable authority are, for all practical purposes, valid.

I leave historians and ecclesiasts to their endless words, and assert that the poor in spirit who seek comfort and salvation through the offices of the Episcopal Church, are as well off in her as they can be in any church. And since many are profoundly prejudiced against the Church of Rome, I am happy to point all such to sure welcome in the Episcopal Church, with sacraments, successions and authority as good as the best.

4. The Episcopal Church is excellent in her provisions for Christian education and pious drill.

Churches that avowedly receive very young infants as members must necessarily provide education for these accepted children. Accordingly the Episcopal Church is characteristically a church for the training of children, just as some sister churches are characteristically revival churches for the conversion of grown folk.

In the Prayer Book and Church almanac you find the Christian year divided into periods separated by high days—monuments and memorials of Christian story. This Christian calendar agrees very nearly with that of the Roman Church. And he is an unusally well-informed Christian who can read over this catalogue of days, and in a few words tell the story that each day celebrates! But a birthright Churchman who has been quietly trained in a church home for fifteen years, will need very little teaching more.

In connection with this calendar is a system of lessons in following which the reader is led through the entire Bible each year, and through its more profitable parts, monthly or oftener!

He, who for years has been a Churchman, and yet remains ill-grounded in Scripture, shows himself an unworthy son of a very faithful mother.

By the Lessons, Gospels, Epistles, Psalms and Collects appointed for special Fast or Feast Days, the events commemorated by that day are wrought into the memory of every worshipper. And by seasons, longer or shorter, of special religious effort and observance, this Church satisfies the same want which other churches satisfy by weeks of prayer, protracted meetings and long revivals.

A good school is a dull place to any visitor who rushes in to find sensation and excitement. He will call it dry, poky, stupid. In like manner, many religious sensation makers and sensation seekers will promptly vote the Church Calendar and all its smooth machinery of pious drill, a very dull substitute for a regular, rousing revival. But, in the long run, the Church that steadily trains and teaches will outlive the Church that only arouses and startles. If ye *continue* in my word then are ye my disciples indeed.

5. This Church makes a distinction between her creed as a Church, which all her officers must subscribe;—and that much shorter declaration of faith which she expects from her children.

This Church never vexes converts with profound questions in theology. Of those who would receive the Lord's Supper she requires that they repent them truly of their former sins; steadfastly proposing to lead a new life. That they have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, and a thankful remembrance of His death, and that they be in charity with all men.

To any and to all such, asking no further questions, this catholic and most generous Church approaches, and by the hand of her priest, gives the consecrated bread with benediction. "The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee; feed on him in thy heart by faith, with thanksgiving." And with like words the consecrated wine: "Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee—and be thankful."

Citizens and Christians all!—Because this Episcopal Church is a Reformed Church and not revolutionary;—because her Book of Prayer is rich and venerable above all in the English tongue;—because her Ritual promotes decency, dignity, prosperity and permanence;—because her historic union through the apostles with Christ comforts and satisfies so many souls;—because she adopts her infant children and provides for them education and drill; and because with large hospitality she proffers her sacrament to all true believers of every name;—therefore from her own Psalter let us take the words wherewith to bless her: "They shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces. For thy brethren and companions' sakes I will wish thee prosperity. Yea, because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek to do thee good."

### A Sponge.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHERE IT COMES FROM.

"WHAT is a sponge made of?" said George, gasping, snuffling and winking under his Croton bath. No one near could tell him; and his nurse said, "Don't be askin' such foolish questions, but just keep still and be washed," and so the matter ended.

Now, listen, George, and I will tell you what a sponge is.

The very sponge which washes your face was brought up from the bottom of the ocean, and was part of a living animal.

For a long time sponges were supposed to be plants, but later observations have decided them to be animals, and they are placed in the class Protozoa, the class most resembling animals.

When first found in the water their appearance is very different from this which you now see.

This is the skeleton only, the part corresponding to our bones. When this was a complete living thing, deep down under water, it was covered all over the outside, and filled in every one of these little holes with a soft substance something like the white of an egg, and this was like our flesh; it was fastened tightly to a rock, and its color was a bluish black on the upper side, and a dirty white below. It was formerly supposed to be a plant, because it was always fast in one place; but for other reasons it is decidedly an animal. All through this mass is a regular circulation, like our blood, and our food. It has been seen to absorb nutritious matter—that is to eat, or rather drink. You see all over its surface orifices or holes; these communicate with each other throughout. Into the largest of these, called pores, the sea water is constantly entering; and out of the small ones, called vents, it is regularly spouted out; and it doubtless finds in the sea water minute animals which serve it for food, and increases its bulk.

And this strange animal produces others like itself; I will tell you how.

From the soft part a little globule is seen to float, and after moving about a while very briskly here and there, as if looking for a place, fastens itself to some rock. Next, gradually begins to be seen the more solid skeleton (what we have here;) the soft part increases, and so it grows; not very slowly, either, for the divers find it at the end of three years large enough to bring away.

To get these sponges from the bottom of the ocean furnishes occupation for a great number of people. One thousand men are busy in the Grecian Archipelago alone; and thousands besides, with many hundred boats, are engaged in the Gulf of Machri, on the Barbary coast, and elsewhere; so that in many villages there, from May to September—the best diving time—only old men, women and children are to be found.

The finest kind is brought from the Ægean sea. At daylight there, in the summer time, when the weather is pleasant—for it requires smooth water—the boats, each with six or eight men and pair of oars, will leave the shore and proceed to where the water is eight or ten or even thirty fathoms deep; for those found in shallow water are very inferior.

Here they stop, and the divers prepare to descend. Each one puts a hoop around his neck, and to this he fastens a bag, in which the sponges are put as they are gathered. In very deep water the diver uses a rope with a stone to it. He sinks the stone to the spot he intends to reach, and this holds the rope steady, which he uses to assist him in coming up again to the surface.

After being busy thus till noon, they return to some of those pleasant little nooks which abound on the shores of the Archipelago, to prepare what they have gathered fit for sale.

The first thing is to press out the soft part of the animal, and then to bleach out the remainder in the sun; so they beat them, and stamp them, and trample them, till there is no more life left.

The skeleton part is then washed, and spread in the sun until it is quite clean, and grows to be this dull yellow color; then it is packed in bags, and sent to market for sale—sent to all parts of Asia, Europe, and America.—*Phrenological Journal.*

### A Careful Charge.

A good story is told of Judge M——, presiding in one of the Supreme Court districts in Western New York:

An action was brought in his court for one thousand dollars for damages for assault and battery. That the defendant while walking in the street with his wife on his arm, was rudely accosted by the plantiff, whom he had in some way offended, and was called in loud and insulting terms an approbrious epithet. On being thus addressed, the defedant left his wife and knocked down the plaintiff, who thereupon

# The Columbian
—AND—
# Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.


### The Biggs Case.

Some attention having been called to this case on account of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the intricacy of the legal questions connected with it, we will briefly call attention to the facts of the case.

Elisha H. Biggs, Sr., died in 1851, leaving a widow, who afterwards remarried, and a son, Elisha H. Biggs, Jr. At the time, he owned the Exchange Block, including the Hotel and store, besides other valuable property. By his will he directed that the Mansion House and Exchange Block, in the event of his widow's death or remarriage, should go to his son, but that he "should not sell or alienate the same, as it was intended he should have a life interest only with remainder over to his heirs in fee," and said Elisha was not to have possession until his twenty-second year. The will also directs that if the son should die without heirs, or before he becomes twenty-two years old, the property was to be divided between the testator's sisters or their heirs, and St. Paul's Church at Bloomsburg.

E. H. Biggs, Jr., sold the "Mansion House" to C. H. Doebler, and then the question came up whether Biggs had a life estate or a fee in the land. Judge Elwell decided that under the will he had such title to the property as would enable him to comply with the article of agreement, and that Biggs should tender Doebler a deed docking any entail that might exist. From this decision both parties appealed to the Supreme Court, and on Monday last it affirmed the decree of the Court below, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion of the Court. This in effect gives Biggs the entire disposition of the property.

### Geary's Veto Message.

Our cotemporary, singularly enough, not only failed to publish Geary's Annual and Inaugural Addresses, but fails even to allude to his recent important veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill. As the *Republican* is in no sense a *newspaper*, however, that may account for its neglect of the Governor whom it aided to elect.

For the benefit of our Democratic, as well as our Republican readers, we give the message entire, and must concede that it is one of the ablest and most conclusive public documents we have ever read. It has the ring of the true metal in it, and shows that Geary's early Democratic education was not entirely lost upon him.

Our readers should peruse it carefully, for its doctrine is good and its positions unassailable.

In short, we have deliberately come to the conclusion that the Governor's legs "*are not so full of bullet holes*" as they were.

### American Silver.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Feb. 12.—A proclamation appears in to-day's official *Gazette*, declaring that on and after the 15th of April, American silver shall pass current at the rates determined by the government, as follows: 50 cent pieces at 40 cents; 25 cent pieces of 20 cents; 10 cent pieces at 8 cents; 5 cent pieces at 4 cents."

There is a volume in the above little telegram. It shows where Radical financiering has driven the coin of the country and the value to which it has been reduced. American silver, in Canada, is at 20 per cent discount, whilst in the United States, it is at 20 per cent above par. U. S. Legal Tenders and dirty green paper embellished with portraits of distinguished creatures like Spinner, and hard to get at that, are the things for this part of the country, but silver is a drug in the market across the river St. Lawrence. Remarkable Radical Reform and Retrenchment. Query, if silver is at 20 per cent below par in Canada what are "greenbacks" worth in that favored community? Nice state of monetary affairs, don't it?

### Morals of Congress.

MEMBERS of Congress are but men after all and open to the temptations which assail ordinary mortals, and we do not expect an undue amount of probity from them by virtue of their positions. But we think that we only express the opinion of the people at large in saying, that when an "Honorable" gentleman gives it as his view that "honesty is the best policy when you can make anything, but when you can't it is not worth a cuss," he is just a trifle further out of the direct road to Heaven than most of us would care to acknowledge ourselves to be. A man holding such beliefs as the above, is undoubtedly fitted to make good laws; Republican laws, that is to say.

### Just So.

THE *Press*, in commenting on the recent action of the House of Representatives in giving the contested seat of the Twenty First District to John Covode instead of to Hon. H. D. Foster, legally elected, says, "Mr. Covode has heretofore been a useful and honorable member." No doubt of it; he got the title of "Honorable" when he took his seat in Congress on a previous occasion, and that he has been a "useful" member of his party, all will give him credit who are acquainted with his gerrymandering, manipulation of votes and similar acts, esteemed virtues by the Republican party. He is a deal more "useful" to this same Republican party than he is "honorable" to the State.

TO BE CALLED IN.—The new fifty cent notes, which we were told could not be imitated, have been counterfeited so accurately that the government officials cannot tell the difference between the spurious and genuine stamps. We allude to those with the Lincoln head; the fiat has gone forth that they must all be called in, and no more stamps of that kind will be made.—*Ex.*

It has been ascertained that twenty out of every hundred of the five cent pieces presented at the sub-treasury in New York are counterfeit. Hadn't they better be called in too? Counterfeiters now do better work than the Government.

### Court Proceedings.

SECOND WEEK.

FEB. 14th, 1870.—Court met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock A. M. Present Hon. Wm. Elwell President and Isaac S. Monroe, Associate Judge.

Robert F. Clark, Esq., presented to the Court his Report as Auditor to take testimony and report his opinion as to the propriety of granting an order of sale of the real estate of the minor children of Alex. W. Rea, dec'd. Court order the sale upon such terms and conditions as the guardian of said minors may deem most advantageous to their interests. Bond required in the sum of $6000, and T. O. Van Alen and Wm. Neal approved as surety.

Petition for sale of the real estate of Benjamin Lowe, dec'd. Sale ordered. Bond in $1000. George S. Gilbert approved as sureties.

Report of sale of the real estate of John Wampole, confirmed *nisi*.

Petition of Milton Masteller for guardian. Petition read and Daniel Rambach chosen and appointed guardian. Bond in $600 and George P. Leam approved as surety.

The trial list being called over, the greater portion of the cases were continued, and a few of them reported as settled.

Elizabeth Dietterich vs. Adam Dietterich. Subpoena in divorce. On motion of Mr. Jackson Leroy Thompson, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Henry J. Yeaple vs. Isaac Drum. Sci. Fa., to revive judgment, &c. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called. Verdict for the Defendant.

Lavina Davenport vs. Wm M. Klinetob. Action in debt. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called. This case was concluded on Tuesday morning, the jury finding verdict for the Plaintiff for $23.74

TUESDAY, Feb. 15th.

Deed to bar entail, from Elisha H. Biggs to Charles H. Doebler, produced in open Court, drawn, executed and delivered for the purpose of barring and destroying all estate tail of the said Elisha H. Biggs in the premises therein mentioned, which deed, on motion of John G. Freeze, Esq., one of the attorneys of the said Court has been ordered to be entered on the records thereof.

Gideon Arndt vs. John U. Leiby. Slander. Jury called, and the case occupied the remainder of the day. Rhodes, Knorr and Abbott for Plaintiff. Freeze and Little for the Defendant. Jury returned verdict on Wednesday morning finding for the Plaintiff the sum of twenty dollars. Whereupon on motion of E. H. Little rule granted to show cause why the above verdict and judgment to be entered thereon shall not be set off against the judgment of John U. Leiby against Gideon Arndt, No. 39 Sept. T. 1867, and also the judgment in favor of John U. Leiby for costs in the case of Gideon Arndt vs. John U. Leiby No. 11, May T. 1867.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th.

On petition, J. H. Hetler appointed guardian of Margaret E. Fox, and Sarah A. Fox. Bond in $50 to each ward. Philip Hetler and S. H. Miller approved as sureties.

On petition, Andrew J. Albertson, chosen and appointed guardian of John E. Cotner. Bond in $2000. J. J. Robbins approved as surety.

Petition for partition and valuation of a part of the real estate of John Richards, dec'd. Inquest awarded agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner.

Petition to sell realty of Benjamin Fowler for payment of debts. Petition read and sale ordered. Bond in $1000.

In the matter of the account of Richard B. Menagh guardian of Mary Bodine for execution in the nature of a Fi. Fa. Writ allowed by the Court.

Petition for Fi. Fa. against Levi Cox for costs of audit and distributive shares of Catharine Plumer and Betsy Shultz as heirs at law of John Cox, dec'd and amount due Wm. Plumer a creditor of said estate. Writ allowed.

C. B. Campbell & Co. vs. Elisha Barton, on motion of defendant's counsel, Court permit def't to withdraw the plea of payment, etc. Jury called. Same day verdict for the def't.

Ephraim Balliott vs. Aaron Andrews Sci. Fa. to revive Judg't. &c. Jury called. Verdict for defendant.

Peter Schug vs. Charles Lee. On motion Court grant Piff. leave to amend his declaration. Def't. pleads surprise, and Court grant continuance.

Robert S. Hampton vs. Richard Watkins. Issue and Rule for trial. Jury called. Same day Jury returned verdict for the defendant.

### Attempted Assassination.

We clip the following from the Utah *Reporter* of January 27th. Dr. Taggart is well known in Bloomsburg, having been here in business for a number of years. Things have progressed with the Dr. since he left. The *Reporter* says:

Last Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, Dr. John P. Taggart, United States Assessor for this Territory, was attacked in Salt Lake City by three men, one of whom struck him with a knife or dagger, evidently determined to take his life at a blow. The cowardly attack took place a few yards from the Doctor's residence, whence he had just emerged, and, though the night was quite dark at the time, he fortunately saw the uplifted hand and weapon of the principal assailant in time to parry the blow with his left arm. Quickly placing himself in an attitude of defence, he turned towards the cowardly ruffians, but only to see them retreat in the darkness. They had fulfilled the order of the church in making, as they thought, a sure and certain blow at their victim and then fled to their master with the news. The doctor received the weapon on his arm, it having passed through his clothing and left a slight but ugly flesh wound near the wrist. We will not undertake to comment upon the hellish treachery of such acts as the above. It is the grand trait of Mormonism, and palliates itself in the crimson dogma of "blood atonement." In this particular case, however, we will do Brigham Young and his myrmidons the justice to say that they had already given Dr. Taggart frequent notice that it would be for his health to "drive slow" in his duties as Assessor. But the doctor being a new kind of man for Salt Lake City, was not afraid to do his work well. The assessment lately made by him on the so-called church property broke the camel's back. Since then the hounds of Young have been thirsting for the blood of that brave and honest man.

### Supreme Court Decision.

The important opinion deliverd by Chief Justice Chase in the Supreme Court of the United States, relative to Legal Tenders, to which allusion was made in our editoral columns last week, was unfortunately omitted in making up the paper. We print it this week, as it a is matter of great importance.

### Governor's Veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill.

Gov. Geary yesterday sent to the Senate the following message, vetoing the Metropolitan Police Bill:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

GENTLEMEN: Having carefully considered Senate bill No. 29, entitled, "An act to provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Philadelphia," and although actuated by a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the General Assembly, I am constrained to withhold the Executive sanction, and proceed to the constitutional duty of giving my reasons for disapproving.

In the first place the title is not in conformity with the eight section of the Eleventh Article of the Constitution, which declares that "no bill shall be passed by the legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title." As I read the bill one of its most important features is the *election* of five police commissioners; and yet this idea is neither clearly expressed, nor even remotely indicated by the title.

Another objection to the bill is that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. It is usual and proper to divide bills of such length into sections, each embracing some marked features and to have the sections arranged according to some natural order. Although this is only a matter of form, I am aware of no good reason for this departure from usage, and utter disregard of all sound precedent.

Much has been said about the character and inefficiency of the police of Philadelphia; and I am fully persuaded many of them are not such as the good order of the city demands. But whilst this is an acknowledged evil, and a proper subject for legislative consideration, I more than doubt the wisdom of the remedy proposed by this bill. It is manifest, however, that it is a most important one, and that it contemplates an entire revolution in this branch of the city government.

The constitutional authority of the legislature, in a period of profound peace, to create a power such as is contemplated by the "Metropolitan Police Bill" to operate over the whole State, or any part thereof, is a question of great magnitude, and one which, under a republican form of government, deserves serious consideration, as it involves inherent and indefeasible rights and other fundamental principles in a government established for the benefit and happiness of the people.

The bill under consideration is fraught with momentous consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and of the State. And the position that the power can be taken away from so large a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, without their consent, for a period of years, and lodged in the hands of six persons, is to me extraordinary, untenable and in violation of the spirit, meaning and intent of the first and second sections of the Twelfth Article of the Constitution. The second section declares "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded *on their authority*, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness." The constitution sets forth, in such plain and unequivocal terms, the principles upon which a republican government shall be conducted that comment would be superfluous, and would weaken rather than strengthen the case.

If there exists any right or authority in the legislature to concentrate power in a few men for a term of years, then it must be admitted that they have the right to do it for any number of years, or to make it a perpetuity.

To recognize the right to legislate thus specially for one city is virtually to acknowledge that the legislature has authority to make similar enactments in every other city, borough, village, county and township within the State; and that by the same reasoning Congress possesses like power to legislate for the different States, enact a grand Metropolitan Police Bill, and secure plenary executive, legislative and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus exclude the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves. I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischievous in its tendencies, and so anti-republican in its character, and which is calculated to uproot and destroy the dearest principles and privileges of the people, which underlie the institutions of our well regulated Comnsenwealth. Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citizens of every political and corporate division, however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self government without "officious intermeddling" from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way, through officers selected at the ballot-box by themselves.

In remarking upon this subject I have elsewhere said, "The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest is the unqualified and absolute sovereignty of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to elect their own officers and administer their own government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a correction for every governmental abuse and usurpation. This principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and fullness—in all the breadth and depth of its utmost capacity and signification. It is not sufficient that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction, or theory, or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part."

The city of Philadelphia in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government, of her new, important and extended improvements, and the interest on her immense debt (now greater than that of the Commonwealth) is not in a condition to increase her liabilities, and if she does, it ought to be with a perfect understanding for what purpose and to what amount.

The salary of the mayor, who now performs all the functions that are proposed to be placed in the hands of this board of police commissioners, is four thousand dollars, while the salaries of the six commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars and one at one thousand dollars, a committing magistrate at the Central Station, say three thousand dollars, and a clerk at fifteen hundred, and that of the examining physician, three thousand dollars, amount to the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars, to which may be added rent, stationery printing and incidentals, at least twenty-two thousand dollars more, making in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars for salaries and expenses for the official department alone.

The bill says: "The said board shall have entire control of all the police of the city, and shall have authority to increase the force of patrolmen, should they deem the same necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the select and common council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of board and said force."

This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of plenary powers of the many to the few that I have ever witnessed. Absolute control of the police, power to increase the number at their pleasure, to fix the wages at any figure, without being subject to any check or supervision from any force! Such powers are not exercised by the Autocrat of Russia. The city councils and the people seem to be entirely ignored by the bill, except that "the board shall from time to time, submit to the councils their estimates of the sums required for the payment of official salaries and expenses, and for the maintenance of the police force. There is no check or audit prescribed, and no matter what may be the sum required, the councils must provide and appropriate the amount, and the people, already overburdened, must meet largely increased taxation to supply the councils with the necessary means to satisfy the demands of the board. And after paying the fifty thousand dollars before mentioned to set this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expenses, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in operation.

The police force is also to be put upon a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by "a properly qualified physician," and if not found *entirely competent and under the age of forty-five years*, he must be rejected. Why shall trusty, able-bodied and experienced police officers be excluded from the force, without regard to past services or present efficiency, merely because they are over forty-five years of age? It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be prescribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of forty-five years. This is monstrous injustice, and an ostracism which I trust will never meet the sanction of, or be tolerated by, a brave and generous people.

I have not had time to call your attention to the provisions of this bill as fully as I could have desired, but I think I have pointed out sufficient wrongs, in this attempt to create such a force, appointed by a concentration of the people's power into the hands of a few men, chosen by legislatore from every part of the State, who are fully assured that their own constituents would not submit to any such infliction of absolute government and taxation upon themselves for a single moment. This is the kind of legislation which, under pretence of securing the peace, creates discontent, dissatisfaction and disturbance. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his own inherent rights the most determined opposition, and frequently the most uncompromising hostility to every movement by which he perceives his liberty is abridged, and makes him wage a warfare against all whom he conceives to be the enemies of liberty, whether open or concealed.

A republican government cannot long exist under partial and unequal laws. And to perpetuate this republic with all the blessings which cluster around it, the State Legislature must enact laws, bearing alike upon all, without prejudice or partiality.

A majority in the State undertaking to legislate to perpetuate its power by the passage of laws unequal, unjust and oppressive toward the minority, is not republican in form nor democratic in principle, and must soon sink into imperialism.

For these and other reasons I cannot give the executive sanction to this or any other act which has a tendency to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer charged with the duties of executive authority, or with the execution of the laws, should be submitted to a direct popular vote; and I can see no reason why the people of Philadelphia should be made an exception to this rule, and be deprived of the right of choosing by their own votes those who shall constitute the commissioners of police, as well as who shall be their mayor, select and common council, or their representatives in the legislature.

It is an elementary axiom that every government should have some responsible head; and in a republican government that responsibility should be to the people, the source of all political power.

Heretofore the mayor of Philadelphia has occupied this position of trust and responsibility. To him the people looked, and had a right to look, for the proper execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. If he has failed to meet their just expectations, they have their remedy at the ballot-box; and it is fair to presume they will avail themselves of it at the first lawful opportunity. Would it improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among six commissioners, of whom the mayor would be but one? To whom would they be responsible for a proper discharge of duty? Hardly to the legislature of the whole State, which changes annually. Not to the qualified electors of the city for they did not elect them and cannot, under the machinery of the bill, choose a majority of their successors for three years, nor a new board for five years. Divided responsibility in government is a political heresy, and nearly related to no responsibility. What kind of an army would that be which had six commanding officers, all of equal rank? And what sort of a State administration would that be emanating from six Governors, all of equal power and authority? And what good could be expected of that police organization which is to be governed by six equal and irresponsible commissioners?

If the people of Philadelphia desire a Metropolitan Police Bill let the commissioners be of their own choosing, at the ballot-box. Let them be "of the people, for the people and by the people."

To my mind these objections are insuperable, and the bill is therefore returned for further consideration.

JOHN W. GEARY.

### Congressional.

THURSDAY Feb. 10.—In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee admitting Mississippi unconditionally, as a substitute for the House bill. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the number of Judges in the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts; and the bill to change the judicial circuits was reported from the Judiciary Committee with amendments.

Mr. Morgan made a long speech on neutrality, in which he took the Government to task for permitting the building and sailing of the Spanish gunbots, and for its treatment of Cuba. The House Census bill was discussed and finally tabled by a vote of 46 to 9.

In the House the Foster-Covode contested election case was disposed of; the minority report, declaring Foster elected, was rejected by a strict party vote, and the majority, declaring Covode elected, was adopted. Mr. Covode was then sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Dawes the salaries of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House were fixed at $4,320 each.

Information was ordered regarding the recent murder of American citizens in Havana.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Scott made a long speech in refutation of the statistics given by Commissioner Wells in his report on the subject of manufacturing pig iron. The bill for the admission of Missippi was taken up, and a long debate ensued upon the amendment striking out the preamble and all conditions, during which Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, criticised Mr. Sumner, and the latter repeating his charges against Mr. Trumbull, which drew out a caustic answer from the latter gentleman. No action was taken on the question under discussion.

In the House, on motion of M. Banks, Mr. John Kitts, an old soldier of the Revolution, born in 1792, was granted the privileges of the floor for the day.

The resolution reported some time since on the subject of Americans imprisoned in England for political offences was discussed at some length, but nothing was done with it. The House in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to discuss the legislative appropriations. A motion to reduce the mileage of members $500,000 occasioned a long debate, and was finally rejected. Some further debate on other points in the bill, and a purely personal discussion between Messrs. Cox and Butler, which occasioned some disorder, followed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.—In the Senate yesterday a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill abolishing the franking privilege was discussed during the morning hour, and then laid aside for the bill providing for the admission of Mississippi, which was also discussed for some time, but not disposed of. A message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hopkins, of Wisconsin, whereupon brief remarks were made by Senators Carpenter and Howe.

In the House but little business was transacted.

Several bills were introduced, the most important to provide for a further reduction of the army.

Resolutions were adopted calling for a report of the expenditures, &c., of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for the aggregate expenditures, public and private, in the District of Columbia since the foundation of the Government. In Committee of the Whole, the legislative appropriations were again considered.

Monday, Feb. 14.—In the House on Saturday, after the presentation of several petitions and the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions of no general interest, the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate was not in session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—In the Senate yesterday the credentials of the Georgia Senators elect were taken from the files and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Among the resolutions offered was one for a $5,000 appropriation to purchase an oil painting of the late President Lincoln. The bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the United States Supreme Court Judges, was reported with amendments from Committee. The Mississippi bill was then taken up, a motion for a postponement being defeated on a tie vote of 24 to 24 by the Vice-President deciding in the negative.

In the House, after the presentation of various petitions, a large number of bills were introduced of no general interest. A resolution instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to report a bill increasing the currency $50,000,000 was offered by Mr. Loughridge. The House refused to table the resolutions by a vote of 73 to 93, and the morning hour expiring it went over under the rule until next Monday. A Committee of Conference was ordered on the appropriations for the Military and Naval Academies, the House not concurring in the Senate amendments. Mr. Morgan introduced a Currency bill, which was referred as a substitute for Senator Sherman's, which passed the Senate. In Committee of the Whole the Legislative Appropriation bill was again discussed. But little progress was, however, made.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The bill to abolish the franking privilege and the Mississippi bill occupied the greater part of the day, but nothing conclusive was accomplished.

HOUSE.

Nothing of general interest was transacted. A New York contested election case was discussed but not concluded.

NOT YET.—We had formed an idea that Grant's immediate family had been provided for long ago, but we were mistaken, as the following clipped from a late paper, will show. The original Grant, it would appear from this has been thus far left out in the cold.

"The President to-day sent in the following nomination: Jesse R. Grant to be Postmaster at Covington, Ky."

### Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10th.—Among the bills reported favorably was one requiring the Sinking Fund Commissioners to advertise for proposals for the redemption of the loans of the Commonwealth. Also, one fixing the State Treasurer's salary at $6,000, and the amount of his bonds at $500,000, and inflicting a penalty for a personal use of the State funds.

HOUSE.

The bill authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases was reported affirmatively from the committee, as was also bill to prevent gambling and lotteries. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Leonard requiring all prothonotaries and clerks of courts to keep a docket, in which they shall enter all costs of officers', witnesses', and attorneys' fees, which docket shall always be open for inspection.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11th.—Among the bills reported favorably was one for the safe keeping of the State funds, reducing public indebtedness, &c.

The message was received from the Governor vetoing the Metropolitan Police bill, which was read.

Mr. Connell moved to postpone the consideration of the veto.

Mr. Nagle called the yeas and nays.

The consideration was postponed by 16 Republican yeas to 15 nays—all Democrats except Lowry.

Mr. Buckalew (Dem.) moved that 1,000 copies of the message be printed. Agreed to—yeas 20, nays 11. All of the Republicans voted no except Kerr, Brooke, Lowry, and Watt.

A message was received from the Governer vetoing the bill allowing writs of error to the Supreme Court in cases of murder and involuntary manslaughter. This was intended to meet the case of Dr. Choppe. The consideration was postponed.

HOUSE.

A committee was appointed to ascertain if any corrupt means had been used to pass the Metropolitan Police bill. A bill relative to divorces was considered, and on motion indefinitely postponed. At the evening session the special order was the consideration of the bill authorizing citizens to vote upon the granting of liquor licenses. After a short discussion it was postponed until Thursday.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12th.—The bill exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation was reported favorably, as was also the mining bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. Among the bills introduced was one relative to the Sunday liquor law; A resolution was adopted requesting the Auditor General to furnish a detailed statement of the amount of State taxes due by the several counties.

HOUSE.

Among the bills reported favorably from committees was one declaring that Independence Square, Philadelphia, shall be preserved as a square for the benefit of the people; one according belligerent rights to Cuba.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 14.—The Senate was not in session to day.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to pay the claims of the border counties for damages committed by the rebels during the war. Among the other bills introduced was one to make the recorders of deeds and prothonotaries and clerks of courts responsible for errors of false certificates; also, a bill increasing the number of Supreme Court judges to seven.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—A communication from the Auditor General was received, giving a detailed statement of the State tax due by each county in the Commonwealth, amounting to a total of $214,346.

On motion of Mr. Mumma, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the message of the Governor vetoing bill entitled An act to allow writs of error in cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter. [Intended to apply to the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, and other similar cases.]

The message was read.

The subject was debated at length.

On the question, "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows, viz: yeas 22, nays 5. So the question was determined in the affirmative, being two-thirds.

HOUSE.

Numerous private bills were introduced.

The bill to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter (intended particularly for the relief of Dr. Paul Schoeppe) was taken up.

On the question, "shall the bill become a law, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding?" the yeas and nays were taken as required by the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: yeas 62, nays 29.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

THE SCULL-FINDLAY CASE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The committee in the Scull-Findlay contested case from the Twentieth Senatorial District had another meeting yesterday afternoon. The contestant, Mr. Scull, did not appear and was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Scull's action is an abandonment of the case, and the committee unanimously decied to award the seat to Mr. Findlay. Senator Lowry severely censured the course of Mr. Scull in trying to obtain the seat by unfair means.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Commodore Stephen Chaplin, of the United States Navy, and the last surviving officer of the battle of Lake Erie, in which he commanded the *Scorpion*, from which vessel the first and last gun was fired, lies dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Feb. 15.—A horrible affair occurred at Ohioville, Ulster County, to-day. A deaf and dumb negro named Gardner, employed by a wealthy farmer named Daniel A. Hasbrouck, attacked the latter with an axe, and after repeated onslaughts, cut and mangled his head in a terrible manner. A physician of this city left the victim at 4:30 o'clock in a dying condition. The negro has been arrested.

### Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the legal tender, was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the decision of the court below and holding that a contract made before the legal tender law could not be discharged in the United States. The opinion is very long and discusses at great length the powers of Congress. It holds that Congress had no right to make government notes a legal tender for pre existing private debts. It does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. This opinion was concurred in by Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion, concurred in by Justices Swayne and Davis, holding the law to be entirely constitutional, treating it principally as an incident to the war power. By silent construction of the Supreme Court decision to-day the judges practically decide that the legal tender act for contracts since 1862 is constitutional, but the Court says Congress has no power to issue more legal tenders and that all contracts prior to 1862 must be paid in coin. The act was justified by the war according to the argument of the minority and the silence of the majority.

Harrisburg, Feb, 3.—A bill was introduced and adopted in the House today to change the legal rate of interest to seven per cent., and permitting parties to contract in writing for any rate not exceeding ten per cent.

WASHINGTON Feb. 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon:

Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice E. R. Hoar, rejected,

William Strong, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Edwin M. Stanton, deceased.

CINCINNATTI, Feb. 9.—Valentine Klein has been arrested on the charge of murdering his own child, a babe seven months old. The testimony before the Coroner was that Klein came home drunk, when his wife asked him for money to buy bread, at which he became enraged and took a pot of boiling coffee and poured it over the face and bosom of the child. It only lived twelve hours afterwards.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Last night some farmers in the town of Washington, turned out with lanterns horses and revolvers, and hunted down a burglar, named Hamilton C. Robinson, and brought him to this city and lodged him in jail. Robinson entered a farmer's sleeping room about two hours before, and robbed him of $191. Good for the farmers.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—An old Frenchman has been discovered in Allegheny City who participated in many of the battles of Napoleon I. He is 86 years old, and is the possessor of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, which was presented to him by his great commander just previous to the battle of Waterloo.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 11.—Last evening Thomas Hechersmith accidentally shot and killed his cousin Mrs. B. H. Bibb. The boy is now a raving maniac.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A report has just been published here of some interesting experiments, by eminent medical men, with the new system of the transfusion of blood. The patient was a girl affected with consumption of the lungs. The surgeon took twelve ounces of blood from the young lady's brother and injected it into the patient's veins. The operation was repeated with blood from a younger sister, and again from another brother. After thirty-six ounces of blood had been injected the patient showed signs of returning strength, and now presents a hopeful prospect of entire recovery of health.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The failure of the firm of Halstead, Stiles & Co., importers of woolen goods, at No. 43 White street, was announced this morning. The house suspended payment on Thursday. The liabilities are reported to be about $350,000; assets will probably reach $280,000.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—The bill lately introduced in the Mormon Legislature, granting the right of suffrage to the women of Uth, passed both Houses and Council, and has just been signed by acting Governor Moore.

PARIS, FRANCE, Feb 12.—Several arrests have been made by the police to-day of persons said to have been engaged in a recent plot against the life of the Emperor, in all cases arms were found on the prisoners.

The city is quiet however.

PIQUA, O. Feb. 13.—During service in St. Mary's Catholic church Mary Maher shot Thomas Wise, wounding him dangerously, because he had promised to marry her and had engaged himself to another woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt in this city this evening.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Joeph Wesley Harper died this morning at his residence in Brooklyn. He was one of four brothers who founded the famous publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—In the Supreme Court this morning Justice Read read an opinion in the case of Schoeppe, "error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle," this writ being the last resort of the prisoner for escape from the penalty of death for the crime of murder of which he was convicted. The opinion of the Court was based on strictly technical grounds, and was to the effect that they could not consider questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, and had not been able to discover any error in the record of the Court below. Therefore the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle was affirmed.

STERLING, Feb. 15.—A crazy man, formerly employed by the railroad company, attempted on Monday to get upon the train here, but was prevented by the conductor, and the train left. He then leaped upon a locomotive on the side track, drew the throttle-valve wide open, and the engine dashed after the train until, reaching a switch, it was thrown off and buried itself in the earth.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The dry goods store of Cooper & Conard, Ninth and Market streets, was entered by burglars early this morning and robbed of two thousand yards of silk, valued at five thousand dollars.

### Resolution of Condolence.

CATAWISSA, Feb. 5th. 1870.—At a special meeting held by post 170 G. A. R., the following resolutions were adopted.

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, our beloved comrade, Abraander Hide after a painful illness of four months, contracted while a prisoner at Libby prison, Richmond, Va.

*Wherefore be it Resolved*, That in the death of Comrade Hide, the Post has lost a good and active member, and the Catawissa Rail Road, a competent and faithful engineer.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife and children of the deceased comrade, for while they mourn the loss of a kind loving husband and father, we also mingle and mourn the absence of one who has mingled with us in the fraternal bonds of the mystic ties of the Grand Army of the Republic. And we earnestly pray that God in his infinite mercy will enable them to bear up under their sad bereavement with Christian spirit and fortitude, and humbly submit to His divine will which governs all things.

*Resolved*, That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade, our hall and charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

*Also Resolved*, that a copy of the above resolutions be printed in the county papers, also a copy be entered on the minutes of the Post, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased comrade.

M. M. BROBST,
H. C. THOMAS,
I. W. WILLITS, } Committee.

### Legislative.

Mr. Purman, introduced a bill in the State Senate, authorizing married women to sell their property when deserted by their husbands.

Also one increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court by two, to be elected at the October election.

The first of these bills should become a law, if the question of desertion is settled upon competent evidence. We have not seen the details.

The second one should not. The number of Judges is large enough. The bill is only intended to make places for somebody's pets. By providing a Nisi Prius judge as Mr. Wallace proposes, all the relief required is furnished, and two Courts detached which should not be joined. Let the pets of Mr. Purman make a living at the bar and all will be well.

THE "Annexe Jans" Trinity Church property question is still being agitated. The persons who are making the money out of the matter are the lawyers. The heirs have very little chance of ever getting anything, and if ever got, the division will be so infinitesimal that the amount cannot be multitudinous. Meanwhile Trinity Church is using the property for the spread and promulgation of the gospel, and of every good word and work.

BRAINS are worth nothing in these times, but shoulder straps command high premium. The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $6,500; the salary of the General of the Armies of the United States is $18,000. It makes a great difference whether he is a learned and able jurist or whether he is simply the leader of a torch and turpentine expedition "to the sea." Phil Sheridan, whose ruthless destruction of the beautiful Shenandoah Valley is too well-known, receives more than twice as much salary as the Chief Justice.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

## MARRIAGES.

HEACOCK—LAWTON—At the residence of the bride's father, in Greenwood township, Jan. 1st, by Elder J. J. Harvey, Josiah Heacock to Miss Hannah G. Lawton.

KLINE—APPLEMAN—At the residence of the bride's father, in Benton, on January 9th, by the same, Lieut. John S. Kline to Miss Mary E. Appleman.

GROVER—JOHN—On the 29th ultimo, by Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. Aaron M. Grover, to Miss Susannah M. John, all of Columbia co.

STACK HOUSE—HUNTER—On Thursday, 3d inst., by Wilson M. Eves, Esq., Mr. Philip Stackhouse, to Miss Jennie Hunter, all of Fine township, Col. co. Pa.

SMITH—TWADDELL—Feb. 3rd, 1870, in Fairmount by Wm. P. Robinson, J. P., Mr. Smith, of Fairmount Springs, Luzerne co., to Miss Lucy Twaddle of Hanover, Luzerne co. N. Y.

DODSON—DAVIS—In Orangeville by Rev. I

# The Columbian.

msburg, Friday, Feb. 18, 1870.


ADLEY in his highly libelous ar- n Judge Monroe speaks of Judge 's residence being in Mifflin. ignorance is inexcusable.

e "Moderation Society" of Phil- hia,(two of whose most honored entatives adorned our peaceful e last week) have sent us the latest ations of "Shoo-Fly." *We are d.*

are under obligations to Hon. Cameron for Public Documents, Auditor General for a copy of his t for 1869, and to Geo. F. M'Far- or the Annual Report of the Su- ndent of Soldiers' Orphans for me year.

AVING.—In view of the recent de- of Judge Elwell in relation to g on Sunday, the barber shops e closed hereafter on that day. able Woodward has already noti- he barbers to that effect.

LE OF WHISKEY.—At the Govern- sale of whiskey in this place on day last, the entire lot was bought ohr McHenry at $3.45 per gallon, ich amount should be added the fifty cents per gallon.

w JOURNAL.—We have received rst number of the *Kutztown Jour-* German paper published weekly tztown, Pa. It is well printed od paper and its cheapness, $1.25 ear, payable in advance, will com- it to the public. We wish it suc-

NBERY.—The Jersey Shore post fifteen miles from Williamsport, was robbed on Sunday night. t forty-five dollars in cash were . The stamps and letters were olested. There is no trace of the es.

RIOUS CHARGE.—A man by the of James Delaney was brought to lace on Sunday last by a Constable stralia Borough and put in jail, ed with housebreaking and at- ted murder. We have not learn- rther particulars regarding the

publish on our outside this week tract from a sermon by Dr. Thom- . Beecher (a brother of Henry Beecher) who is to deliver an ss at the State Normal School on d inst. It is not an expression of ews, but is printed at the request mber of our Episcopalian friends.

Bradley is "taking back" some he said relative to the Associate ship, suppose he takes back the ent that we signed any petition e subject, or that any petition from cratic lawyers was handed the nor. Judge Monroe won his po- by his own merits.

VERNOR'S VETO.—As will be seen Legislative columns, the Senate House have promptly passed the me Court Bill over the Governor's This bill, which was intended to the case of Dr. Schœppe, under sen- of death for murder, gives enlarged s to the Supreme Court of the in cases brought before them on of error.

E SAVING FUND.—Money was by the Mutual Saving Fund and ing Association at their last meet- n Saturday Feb, 5th at from $88 to emium on each share. The Asso- n still sell stock at par. Next meet- st Saturday in March, open from P. M.

E COLUMBIA CO. INVASION.—We publish this week our usual ar- under this head, for which the re of Court week upon our and the space in our columns will ufficient explanation. We have received some valuable papers g to the case of D. L. Chapin. which will be served up in future ers.

o new post offices have been estab- in this county, viz; Locust Gap, J. S. Reyer as Postmaster, and lle, with D. S. Reitz as Postmas- A new office has also been estab- in Montour county, called Comly, J. S. Galbraith as Postmaster. We me that Comly is named in honor hua Comly, Esq, one of the most uent lawyers in this section of the and well known to all of our citi- -*Miltonian.*

R HOUSE PETITIONS.—Blank pe- have been prepared, and are now had at this office, for the use of ownships as desire to avail them- of the benefits of the late Poor e Law for this county. It is de- e that all townships contemplating ing into the arrangement should plied at once, and the petitions tted to the Legislature, so that may be enabled to enter with the ownships who come in by vote on 1st.

this connection it may be as well te that the previous debt of Bloom ship has been audited and arrange- made to pay the same by the ship *itself.*

EDS STAMPING.—Many persons se that after having received a addressed to some friend or se- tance, all they have to do to make ch the person (who has left the in the meantime) is to change the ss merely and drop it in the post- . The Postoffice Department has ed that all letters intended to be arded must, after having passed the custody of the postoffice, be id by stamps in the same manner ough the letters had never been n the mail. If they are *not* so id they are held for postage and o the dead letter office as unpaid er.

ITING SCHOOLS.—It is the duty rents to manifest some further in- t in the common school teacher's than merely to send their children er. He wants their co-operation. y talk with him freely about his ars, at their homes, it is well; if visit the school-rooms occasionally em interested with him in mak- a pleasant thing of learning, it is better. The presence of father or er at the child's recitation, once a , or once a month, has a salutary ence on both teacher and child. the parents will be benefited. r her attention will be awakened stions which might otherwise go ught of for years, and which have tical bearings on the mind.

PROVED WRITING INK.—In the plicity of inks and writing fluids ious shades and colors, the inquiry quently made for some of the old- oned recipes, known to our fathers, hich an ink could be obtained, in- uctible in its nature and jet black n first used. Our readers may, per- , thank us for a receipt, which is to fulfil the above-mentioned con- ns. Three-fourths of a pound of ed nut galls are to be placed in a ware jar containing a gallon of water; and the next day six ounces reen vitriol, six ounces of gum bic, and a few drops of kreosote or ilic acid are to be added. The bot- which the liquid is placed is then rked and left for two or three s, being shaken up once or twice a After being allowed then to stand few days undisturbed, the clear id is poured off and is ready for use.

As usual, the *Republican* appropriates a portion of our record of Court proceedings without credit.

THE *Miltonian* comes to us this week enlarged to the size of the COLUMBIAN. It is one of the best edited and most neatly printed papers in the State.

THE Scranton *Republican*, after announcing the re-marriage of *four* of the Avondale widows, suggests an amendment to the ventilation bill protecting these women in some manner.

ROBBERY.—The house of D. G. Driesbach in Beach Haven was entered by burglars on Tuesday night last and a package of money belonging to the R. R. Co., and a revolver taken therefrom. In their haste the robbers dropped two $20 bills from the package, which contained some $79 and also the revolver. They did not disturb several other packages of money, the property of the Post Office Department and Express Co. No arrests have been made as yet.

The editor of the *Republican* in its attack on the County Statement says: "under the head of printing there is no account of having paid any money to this office, whereas we received upwards of fifteen dollars." The fact is he was paid by the Treasurer, and not by the Commissioners; and the item appears in the Treasurer's statement of amount paid for publishing mercantile appraisement.

SCRANTON, in this State, is fast overhauling New York, if not in population, then in crime. Taking the evidence of the Scranton papers as conclusive on this point, it has become unsafe to travel the streets after night. Last week one man was shot, another stabbed, another waylaid and robbed, another murdered outright, and many women were insulted. The *Democrat* recommends purification by fire.—*The Day.*

DECLINING.—The price of coal in the large cities continues to decline, and as the "back-bone" of the winter is broken, so to speak, the speculators for a rise have a decidely blue lookout, especially since the production of the mines, with but few exceptions, is steadily on the increase. We hope it will not be long before we are enabled to record a corresponding reduction in breadstuffs, provisions, clothing and house rent.

MURDER.—On Sunday evening Feb. 6th, a man named Thomas Andrews was murdered in Scranton, by Dan. Grady, a blacksmith employed at the Oxford mines. Grady, who was intoxicated, made a perfectly unprovoked attack upon Andrews, who was a stranger to him, and cut his throat in so frightful a manner as to cause his death but a short time after. A number of persons witnessed the murder but seemed to have made no effort either to prevent it or to arrest Grady. It was reported that another man had been stabbed by the ruffian during the evening.

WE have received a well written communication from a correspondent in Fishing Creek relative to the difficulties which have lately been encountered in that School District. We are totally ignorant as to the merits of the case, having as yet heard but one side, but as some of the parties involved in the difficulty have been bound over to appear at Court we think it would be impolitic to publish the letter of our correspondent, lest we should lay ourselves open to the charge of having prejudged the case and given publicity to our opinion.

DON'T borrow this paper, because the subscriber wants to read it. If you want one of your own, send us two dollars and you can have it for a year. A man who will borrow his neighbor's paper, when he can get it a year for $2, is about as close as the grocer who caught flies and soaked their feet to get the sugar back that had accumulated by walking over his counter. It is no use to be mean for the sake of saving a few cents. You can't take the money along with you when you die, and if you could it would probably be destroyed by fire.

BLOOMSBURG has again made application to the Court for a Borough Charter. The matter was referred to the Grand Jury. We have not learned the result, but hope that it has been granted.—*Berwick Gazette.*

Not so. No application for a Charter was made. The people here have failed so often that they will not make the effort again through the Court. We understand that Senator Buckalew has a bill on the subject which he will introduce at an early day.

A GOOD LAW.—The House has passed the Senate bill relative to baggage smashing. It provides that any baggage-master, express agent, stage driver, hackman or other person whose duty it is to handle, remove or take care of the baggage of passengers, who shall wilfully or recklessly injure or destroy any trunk, valise, box, package or parcel while loading, transporting, unloading, delivering or storing the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

WARNING TO PEOPLE WHO HOLD RECEIPTS.—It is reported that government officialsare going around the country investigating every receipt book, bill, etc. The reason of this is to see if the proper revenue stamp is adjusted or not. If the latter be the case, a fine is imposed upon the holder of the paper, who, perhaps through neglect, has omitted to have the paper stamped. Business men would do well, therefore, to examine their papers in order that they may not be victimized.

THE POLKVILLE MAILS.—For six months past, we have been annoyed by the failure of our papers sent to Polkville, to reach their destination, in any thing like due time. We have sent them up the Little Fishing creek and by way of Muncy, but the evil exists in both routes. Last week the package was returned *from Muncy*, to this office, instead of being forwarded.

No trouble of this kind is experienced by the other paper published in this place and we are determined to sift the matter to the bottom and, if possible, secure the punishment of those to whom the delay is attributable.

Either Muncy or Chestnut Grove is responsible, from what we can learn. A vigorous appeal will be made to the Postmaster General and we believe the wrong will be righted. It is an outrage that New York mails should be delivered in Polkville with undeviating regularity, whilst the COLUMBIANS are delayed for one or two weeks, as our subscribers aver is the case.

HAVING had intimations from different parts of the District during the past two weeks that our name is being referred to as a probable candidate for Congress, we take this occasion to say that such use of it is most emphatically without our consent; and further, that we *are not* and *will not be* a candidate. We propose devoting our whole time and attention to the *North Carolinian*, concentrating our talents and energy toward making it the *best paper in the State*, believing that we can best serve this District in this way. We feel a deep interest in this people and this country. The former we desire to see benefited and the latter developed,and, believing that for the present we can do more for both in the "chair editorial," we cannot be tempted to leave it. We did not come to North Carolina as an *office seeker*, but as a *worker*, and if our life is spared we expect to do a good deal of it.—*North Carolinian.*

A good resolution, Doctor. Such men are needed in the South. It shows that you have gone there not as a mere "carpet-bagger" or adventurer, but to make the State your home, and to assist in its development.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Friday morning last, the citizens of our town were shocked by the report of the sudden and violent death of Mrs. Mary ASH, wife of George W. Mauger, the well known proprietor of the Forks Hotel. The facts in the case are as follows: At an early hour on the fatal morning Mrs. Mauger was engaged in getting breakfast and in the course of her preparations had occasion to use some water, to procure which, she took a bucket and went to a barrel located in a dark corner of an outer kitchen. This barrel was partially sunken,some fifteen inches only appearing above the floor, and was about half full. The filling of the bucket necessitated stooping, and, while doing so, her feet either slipped upon the ice which covered the floor, or she was seized with one of the fits of giddiness to which she had long been subject, and was precipitated headlong into the barrel. A wooden plug had been inserted in the bottom for the purpose of drawing off the water upon occasion,and her head undoubtedly struck this, as a severe scalp wound was discovered, upon examination, from which the blood had flowed freely. The bucket was found in the barrel with the body. Not more than fifteen or twenty minutes had elapsed after she descended from her room,until her lifeless body was found by her eldest daughter. All available means were made use of to rekindle the vital spark, but in vain. An inquest was summoned by Esquire Chemberlin and, the facts in the case having been duly set forth, a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

Mrs. Mauger was the daughter of Joseph Levengood and was at the time of her sad death in the fiftieth year of her age.

Her husband and five children are left to mourn her untimely loss, and a large circle of friends heartily sympathize with them in their affliction. The funeral, which took place on Sunday last from the German Reformed Church, was very largely attended and a great proportion of those present accompanied the remains to their last resting place. We know of no death which has produced so saddening an effect in Bloomsburg as that of the estimable woman we have now chronicled.

COUNTY STATEMENT.—The Act of Assembly requires that there shall be published annually for four successive weeks a county statement which shall "enumerate the respective sums paid by each ward and township within the county, and also designate all sums expended for the support of prisons, the pay of each commissioner and of their clerk the repairs of old or the erections of new bridges, and the sums paid to individuals for lands over which roads may have been laid out, together with such other items as may have a tendency to convey general information of the transactions of the preceding year."

The statement this year is one half shorter than formerly, the commissioners wishing to save the expense of advertising. We think this is a mistake, not only because it evades the law, but because the tax payers are deeply interested in knowing where every dollar of their money goes; and if general results only are given many of them will suspect that they cover objectionable items. For instance there is the item. "Road damage to sundry persons $2,653,00." It would be interesting to know to whom these damages were paid, and what proportion the different townships received. We hope this defect will be remedied the following year.

FOR brown or bleached muslin go to M. P. Lutz's.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—About half past ten o'clock on Monday night, the Penn-sylvania Rolling Mill was the scene of a terrible accident. William Longford, the oiler, was caught in the machinery, and had his left leg torn from his body. John Marks, Thomas T. Jones and perhaps several others, witnessed the sad scene, without the power to aid the unfortunate man. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents on Welsh Hill. Drs. Snyder and Ogilby, were promptly called, before removal from the mill. But he was beyond the reach of medical aid, except to soothe his fleeting moments. He was perfectly conscious on Tuesday morning, and died at a quarter before six o'clock, on Wednesday morning, nearly thirty-two hours after the accident.

He was unmarried, a native of Wales, and about twenty-two years old.

We learn with pleasure that the proprietors of the Works, are generously paying the funeral expenses.

If the pinions had been boxed up as they should have been, it is morally certain that this terrible accident could not have happened. It is said that there are other things in the new mill, besides the ordinary hazards, that endanger life, and to urge the proper remedy, is a public duty. We learn that the pinions have since been boxed up; but just one day too late, to save the life of young Longford.—*Montour American.*

"SHOO FLY."—This ludicrous, yet popular song with the masses is quite old, having been sung long before the war by the negroes of Georgia. It is well known that a fire-engine bore the name of "Shoo Fly," in Savannah, as far back as 1856, having derived its name from this simple and senseless song. As a matter of curiosity to hundreds who have had the chorus ringing in their ears on every hand, for days past, we give the words of what may truthfully be termed the song of the period:

SHOO, FLY! DON'T BODDER ME!

I think I hear de angels sing,
I think I hear de angels sing,
I think I hear de angels sing—
De angels now are on de wing.
I feel, I feel, I feel—
Dat's what my modder said.
De angels pouring kisses down,
Upon dis nigger's head.

CHORUS: Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
Shoo, fly! don't bodder me!
I belong to Comp'ny G.

I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star!
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star!
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star!
I feel, I feel, I feel,
I feel like a morning star!

If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
If I sleep in de sun, dis nigger knows,
A fly come sting him on de nose,
I feel, I feel, I feel—
Dat's what my modder said;
Whenever dis nigger goes to sleep;
He must eober up his head,

CHORUS: Shoo, fly! don't bodder me! etc.

THIS is a petition-signing country. Men in too many cases attach their names to papers without knowing exactly what is prayed for, or how they are interested in the matter. Not long since a petition was in circulation in one of the counties of this State, asking the Court to decree that a bridge should be thrown across a certain stream. The Court appointed viewers, who reported that it was necessary, and recommended that the county pay three-fourths of the cost of building, and the petitioners pay the remaining fourth. On this the Court granted an order; the contract was given out, and the bridge built; the county fulfilling its part of the contract by paying three-fourths of the cost of building. Then came the effects of indiscriminate petition signing. The persons who asked that the bridge should be erected were waited on by the contractor, and a pro rata share of six dollars and seventy five cents demanded of each signer. They demurred, most of them, on the account of nonresidence in the locality to be benefited by the bridge. But that would not do, and the money had to be paid. There will be no more petitions signed in that county, until they are read and fully understood. It was a hard lesson, but useful.—*Age.*

## LOCAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—After this week, by order of the Court, there will no more shaving on Sunday, in my shop.
JOHN ALSTATT.

TAKE NOTICE! Persons desiring New Music or Instruments, should call on Alstatt, Court House Alley.

PAPER BAGS.—We have on hand a fine assortment of paper bags of large and small sizes which we will sell at city rates. n5-4t.*

ALL severe harrassing Coughs are cured in less than one-half the time necessary to cure them with anything else by using Dr. Pierce's Alterative Extract or Golden Medica Discovery, the chief ingredient of which is extracted from a modest little plant found growing by the roadside. It is warranted to arrest and cure consumption in its early stages. Sold by druggists, or get three bottles for three and a quarter dollars,free of Express charges, by enclosing the money to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE *Red Lion Brand* black alpaca advertised in this paper by M. P. Lutz is the best alpaca in the market for the money.

CROUP generally comes on in the night when it is not easy to get medicine. Therefore take 25 cents and buy a bottle of Phoenix Pectoral and keep it until you need it. n6 4t.

IT'S PERFECTLY USELESS!-"What?" Why, for a man to try to find better, cheaper or more capitally fitting clothing than David Lowenberg sells at the old stand on Main St. His present stock has been selected with his usual good taste and is chosen to suit all classes of customers. His workmen are the best and understand their business fully.

FOUNDED upon established science, and conducted according to the most approved and highest standards of business security, the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has achieved a success which is unsurpassed among institutions of its age and class. Knowledge is progressive; a great amount of intellect is always at work investigating the theory and correcting the practice of Life Insurance, and this Company will hereafter, as hitherto, graft upon its system every real improvement which commends itself to scientific thought and to business sagacity. But its principles are on a secure basis, its business is in a form which is tried and substantial, and neither can be materially modified by any discovery. It is demonstrably able to do all that it undertakes; and offers to all sound, healthy men, of good habits,in the prime of life, the best means human knowledge has been able to devise of securely putting away surplus earnings against the day which is sure to come to all; and meanwhile of assuring a provision to their dependent families, against want and poverty which, upon the sudden or early coming of death, might otherwise be the only legacy left by them.

### Bloomsburg Market Report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $1.10 |
| Rye " | 1 00 |
| Corn " | 80 |
| Oats " | 45 |
| Flour per barrel | 7 00 |
| Cloverseed | 8 00 |
| Flaxseed | 2 15 |
| Potatoes | 40 |
| Dried Apples | 2 50 |
| Tallow | 10 |
| Butter | 40 |
| Eggs | 25 |
| Lard per pound | 20 |
| Hay per ton | 18 00 |
| Ham | 25 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 20 |
| Lard per pound | 20 |
| Hay per ton | 18 00 |
| Ham | 25 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 20 |
| Lard per pound | 20 |
| Hay per ton | 18 00 |
| Bloom | $39 |

LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemlock Boards per thousand feet | $16 00 |
| Pine " " (one inch) | 18 00 |
| Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) | 15 00 |
| Shingles, No. 1 per thousand | 7 00 |
| " No. 2 " " | 5 00 |
| Siding " " | 18 00 |

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—
Northwestern superfine at ..... $4.25@ 4.4
Northwestern extra ..... 4.50@ 4.75
Northwestern family ..... 6.00@ 6.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine ..... 5.00@5.9
Pennsylvania and Western extra ..... 5.75@6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family ..... 6.50@7.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy ..... 11.50@12.25
Rye flour ..... $6.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus. ..... $1.6 @$1.70
Southern " " ..... $2.00@2.05
California " " ..... $2.3
White " " ..... $2.15@2.16
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus ..... $1.00@1.10
CORN—Yellow, " ..... $1.3
" " ..... $1.17@1.17
OATS—Prime ..... 62@63c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl ..... $21.50
Mess Beef, " ..... $21.50
Dressed Hogs, ₱ lb ..... 8½@8½c
Smoked Hams " ..... 17@18c
" Shoulders ₱ lb ..... 12c
" Lard, ₱ lb ..... 17@18 12½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus ..... $9.00@9.12½
Timothyseed ₱ bus ..... $4.50
Flaxseed " ..... $2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₱ lb ..... 9@11½c
Cows, ₱ head ..... $45@ 5
SHEEP—₱ lb ..... 5@6c
HOGS—₱ 100 lbs ..... $11@11.07

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to J. B. Fursel & Co., will please call and settle their accounts by the first of April next as we wish to have the Books settled up.
J. B. FURSEL & CO.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 18, 1870-4t

INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, 1870, Sundry inhabitants of Columbia county, presented a petition to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "The Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association of Catawissa," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. By the Court.
W. H. ENT,
feb18-7t Prothonotary.

THE FOLSOM IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. These machines make a strong, durable, elastic stitch; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address. A. S. HAMILTON,
No. 730 Chestnut St.,
feb18-7t-6. Philad'a, Pa., Sole Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, on the premises on Saturday, March 12, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Centre, in said county, bounded as follows to wit: by lands of William Detrick, Enos Adams, Aaron Reichner, and others, containing Sixty Acres, more or less, whereon is erected a Store, three Dwelling Houses, Saw Mill, Frame Grist Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, Waggonmaker's Shop, Shoemaker's Shop, Barns, Stables, &c., with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Aaron Fullmer.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
feb18-7t. Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county Pa., on SATURDAY, March 26th 1870, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Reuben Bellas Committee of the person and Estate of Benjamin Boone a lunatic of Orange Township, county Columbia will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain House and

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the twp, and county aforesaid,bounded by lands of Melachi Drake, Jacob Hagenbuch and others, containing six acres and fifty perches strict measure on which is erected a house and barn. Late the estate of said Benjamin Boone, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk,

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property. One-fourth less the ten per cent to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the first day of April A. D., 1870. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April A. D., 1870. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps. REUBEN BELLAS,
Orangeville, Feb. 18, 1870-6t. Committee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF MARY JOHN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary John late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sarah Brown and S. H. Miller of Bloom township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.
SARAH BROWN,
S. H. MILLER,
jan. 21, 70-6t. Administrators.

## STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES

OF THE

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

From January 1, 1869 to January 1, 1870.

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer of the County of Columbia, in account with said County for County purposes for the year A. D. 1869.

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1869. | | |
| Jan. 6 | To amount outstanding for 1868 and previous years | $8,291 10 |
| " " | To amount per Auditor's Report January 1869, | 1,992 67 |
| " " | To J. B. Grouse and from C. House | 15 00 |
| Feb. 2 | To Catawissa Co'r, 1868 10 day list | 1 85 |
| " 11 | To Geo. Beagle for bridge plank | 2 00 |
| " 16 | To David Savage, old bridge, F. ck. | 31 97 |
| Mar. 11 | To Hemlock co'r, additional tax | 1 70 |
| Apr. 15 | To George Evans, Poor Overseer, Briarcreek | 48 28 |
| " 16 | To J. R. Fritz, on sale of estray, Sugarloaf, | 31 00 |
| July 23 | To amount of County tax assessed for 1869, | 28,616 39 |
| Aug 19 | To James Farnsworth, plank | 1 00 |
| " " | To Jesse Coleman, jury fees for 1867 — 1868, | 192 00 |
| " " | To Jesse Coleman, fines, | 50 00 |
| Sept 13 | To George Evans, Poor Overseer, Briarcreek, | 86 00 |
| Nov. 9 | To Jas. McCormick on his costs, | 50 00 |
| " | To Registry List, | 322 58 |
| Dec 16 | To David Savage, old bridge, Sugarloaf, | 35 50 |
| " | To note of $300, discounted First National Bank, Bloomsburg, | 1,977 65 |
| " | To seated and unseated taxes returned, | 51 61 |
| " | To redemption money in hand, | 520 96 |
| " | To amount outstanding on State for 1869, | 35 69 |
| " | To amount received for use of court room of sundry persons, | 85 00 |
| " | To amount received on Militia fines, | 44 18 |
| " 31 | To Jesse Coleman, jury fees, | 16 00 |
| " " | " " fines, " | 157 00 |
| " | To cash paid Assessors, &c., managing dog fund, | 50 00 |
| " | To Ten day list, Fishingcreek, 1865, added, | 6 60 |
| | | $42,427 26 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount outstanding for 1869 and previous years | $8,085 15 |
| By amount outstanding for 1869 on State tax | 35 69 |
| By amount refunded to A. J. Culley for estray sold | 33 00 |
| By amount interest paid Bloomsburg Bank on $3,000 | 18 54 |
| By amount paid State over amount assessed with amount outstanding | 53 08 |
| By amount commission allowed collectors | 1,105 72 |
| By amount exonerations do do | 300 81 |
| By amount County orders redeemed | 30,932 97 |
| By amount Treasurer's commission on $30,780 99 | 1,231 63 |
| By amount balance due and paid over | 669 47 |
| | $42,427 26 |

JACOB YOHE, Jr., Treasurer, of Columbia county in account with Tax on Dogs.

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1869. | | |
| Jan. 6 | To amount outstanding for 1868, &c | $849 97 |
| " | To amount assessed for 1869 | 1,405 00 |
| | | $2,254 97 |

CR.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount outstanding for 1869, &c., | $313 81 |
| By amount Sheep orders redeemed | 1,406 12 |
| By amount commission allowed collectors | 116 41 |
| By amount exonerations " " | 122 14 |
| By amount paid assessors, &c., managing dog fund | 50 00 |
| By amount Treasurer's commission | 70 31 |
| By amount balance due and paid over | 176 18 |
| | $2,254 97 |

STATEMENT showing the amount of County and Dog Tax assessed in each district in the County for 1869, and the balance unpaid in each district December 31, 1869.

| Districts. | County Assessed | County Due | Dog Ass'd. | Dog Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bloom | 5,450 62 | 501 88 | 130 | 11 50 |
| Briarcreek | 1,242 41 | 264 65 | 61 00 | 11 00 |
| Beaver | 619 34 | 183 46 | 65 00 | |
| Benton | 745 81 | 200 73 | 58 50 | 10 50 |
| Berwick | 756 19 | 191 07 | 21 00 | |
| Centre | 1,667 14 | 585 54 | 68 50 | |
| Catawissa | 1,281 65 | 285 95 | 71 50 | 11 50 |
| Centralia | 774 13 | 178 08 | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Conyngham | 2,273 31 | 638 94 | 40 00 | 20 00 |
| Franklin | 673 57 | 270 49 | 57 00 | |
| Fishingcreek | 1,083 68 | 140 19 | 69 50 | |
| Greenwood | 1,251 93 | 221 57 | 81 50 | |
| Hemlock | 1,044 51 | 378 98 | 59 50 | 29 45 |
| Jackson | 261 40 | | 35 50 | |
| Locust | 1,114 63 | 636 95 | 126 50 | 46 50 |
| Madison | 1,086 52 | 194 90 | 60 50 | |
| Mt. Pleasant | 692 58 | | 51 00 | |
| Orange | 786 82 | 330 75 | 56 00 | |
| Pine | 507 09 | | 39 00 | |
| Roaringcreek | 421 37 | 202 37 | 39 50 | 10 50 |
| Sugarloaf | 281 57 | 39 55 | 44 00 | 8 00 |
| Scott | 1,842 21 | 373 22 | 46 00 | |
| | 28,616 39 | 7,557 69 | 1,405 00 | 269 45 |

The following is the amount due prior to 1869.

| Districts. | Names of Collectors. | County tax. | Dog Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centre | Feb. 1866, W. H. Reinbold | | 5 50 |
| Madison, | 1866, Jacob Bechtel | 66 78 | |
| Bloom, | 1868, J. H. Furman | 261 01 | |
| Conyngham, | 1868, D. T. M'Kiernan, dec'd. | 219 64 | 39 00 |
| Total | | $547 46 | $44 50 |
| Add amount due from 1869 | | 7,557 69 | 269 45 |
| Amount due on County | | 8,085 15 | |
| Add amount due on State for 1869, | | 35 69 | |
| Total due | | $8,120 24 | $313 81 |

Expenses for the year 1869.

Paid Auditors for county settlement, $74 00
" Auditors for Proth'y and Register accounts, 25 00 99 00
" Assessors for Spring assessments, 53 75

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| " W. A. Kile, Cole's creek, Sugarloaf Balance, | 200 00 |
| " Daniel Metlenny, Raven creek, Fishingcr'k, Jail, | 108 74 |
| " Eli Mendenhall, West ck. Benton, | 380 00 |
| " David Savage near E. Cole's Sugarloaf, | 885 57 |
| " John Leggett, building & repair, Pine, | 110 00 1,684 14 |
| " Bridge repair to sundry persons, | 1,176 67 |
| " Blank Books for county offices, | 197 00 |
| " County Buildings, repair, &c, to Prothonotary and Register's and Commissioners' office, Court House fence, jail, fence and buildings, | 852 11 |
| " cleaning Court House, | 34 00 |
| " Commissioner's att'y, E. H. Little, | 75 00 |
| " Court crier, M. Cofman. | 102 50 |
| " Commonwealth costs, | 1,317 00 |
| " Constable Returns to court, | 285 35 |
| " Commissioner Mont. Cole | 332 00 |
| " " D. Yeager | 276 01 |
| " " Wm. G. Quick | 242 00 |
| " " C. Robbins, | 32 00 |
| " Commissioners' clerk W. Knickbaum, | 650 00 1,532 00 |
| " Court House extension, Balance, | 183 31 |
| " District Attorney E. R. Ikeler, | 68 00 |
| " Election expenses, Spring | 4 85 |
| " " " Fall, | 718 49 1,186 76 |
| " Fox and wild cat scalps, | 79 00 |
| " Pauper, | 62 11 |
| " Inquests on dead bodies, | 116 75 |

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid J. J. Robbins & Co., for opera matting C. Room, | 67 50 |
| " Koons & Clark, boarding Police while at jail, | 70 00 |
| " Koons & Clark, boarding Jury, Bomster trial, | 200 00 |
| " Koons & Clark, boarding Jury Daily trial, | 200 00 |
| " M. C. Woodward, guarding prisoners, | 225 00 |
| " S. H. Miller & Son, two chandeliers for C. Room, | 232 08 |
| " E. H. Little, fees in suit of Centrelia Police, | 172 79 |
| " S. M. L'Velle, Attorney for Centralia Police bill, | 2,628 11 |
| " M. Millard, Sheriff, on Fi. Fa. for accrued back State debt from 1864 to 1868 with Lits. and cost, | 5,011 33 |
| " Sundry persons, | 177 92 9,050 03 |
| " Insurance, Lycoming Co. | 5 50 |
| " Jurors, | 3,156 41 |
| " Jury commissioners, | 79 37 |
| " Medical attendance on prisoners, | 15 01 |
| " Post mortem examin'n, Penitentiary and Lunatic Hospital, | 20 00 |
| " Prothonotary, Coleman, | 492 18 |
| " Printing, W. H. Jacoby, Balance, | 201 65 |
| " Printing C. B. Brockway, | 5 00 |
| " J. S. Sanders, on account, | 312 70 |
| " Postage and Stamps, | 30 00 347 70 |
| " Road and bridge views, | 8 00 |
| " Road damage to sundry persons, | 284 00 |
| " Registry Expenses | 2,653 00 |
| " Register, Treasurer's Bonds, &c., | 602 25 |
| " Fees of boarding prisoners, &c., and conveying convicts E. S. Penitentiary and H. of Refuge, | 14 05 |
| " Stationery for Court, | 1,891 00 |
| " Sheep damage, | 41 99 |
| " Tin Shaves, | 1,565 61 |
| " Tax refunded to twps. | 226 82 |
| " Teachers' county Institute, C. G. Barkley, | 142 07 |
| | 69 50 |
| Amount of orders issued in 1869, | $29,854 35 |
| Deduct sheep orders issued, 24,165 61 | |
| And tax refunded, 142 07 | 1,307 68 |
| Expenses for the year 1869, | $28,546 67 |

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount sheep orders unredeemed for 1867, | 31 75 | |
| " sheep orders unredeemed for 1868, | 242 00 | |
| " sheep orders unredeemed for 1869, | 1,309 49 | $1423 24 |
| Deduct amount dog fund on hand, | 178 18 | |
| " amount uncollected, com's and ex. included | 313 81 | 489 99 |
| Excess of damage over said fund | | $933 25 |

STATEMENT OF COUNTY ORDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount orders redeemed in 1869, | 30,932 97 |
| Deduct amount old orders redeemed in 1869, | 2,477 23 |
| Gives amount redeemed of 1869 | $28,455 74 |
| Add amount of 1869 not redeemed, | 231 00 |
| Gives amount issued in 1869, | $28,686 74 |
| Amount due for 1867, 31 orders, | 11 00 |
| " " " 1868, " | 10 00 |
| " " " 1869, " | 231 00 |
| Total, | $252 00 |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of Columbia county, do hereby certify that we met at the office of the Treasurer and Commissioners, in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the 1st day of January A. D. 1869 to the 1st day of January A. D. 1870, and find them correct in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due Columbia county on County Tax six hundred and three dollars and forty-seven cents, ($603.47), and Dog Tax one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighteen cents, ($176.18), from Jacob Yohe, Jr., Treasurer of said county. Given under our hands this fourth day of January A. D. 1870.

JACOB HARRIS, } County
A. J. ALBERTSON, } Auditors.
U. CAMPBELL }

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

CO-OPERATIVE

RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

OF

ESPY, PA.

*OFFICERS:*

GILBERT H. FOWLER, ..... President.
DANIEL SNYDER, ..... Vice President
CHARLES S. FOWLER, ..... Treasurer.
M. C. MCCOLLUM, ..... Secretary.
SAMUEL KNORR, ..... Attorney.

*MEDICAL EXAMINERS:*

W. H. BRADLEY, M. D. W. A. CASE, M. D.

*BOARD OF DIRECTORS:*

WM. H. WOODIN, ABRAM SNYDER,
H. H. KLINE, T. W. EDGAR,
H. G. CREVELING.

*GENERAL AGENT:*

M. C. MCCOLLUM, ..... Espy, Pa.

*CONSTITUTION.*

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name, style, and title of the Association shall be the Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association,

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of the Association shall be, the relief of Fathers, Mothers, Widows and Orphans of deceased members.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

*Sec.* 1. The requisite qualifications for membership are, that the applicant shall be in good health, hale,

## FARMER'S COLUMN.

### Wheat Bran for Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Under the above caption, you copy, on Dec. 16, an article from the "Spirit of the Times," which is full of errors. Bran is not "almost the dearest food a horse can live on even when his work does not demand more substantial food." On the contrary, it is one of the cheapest. I will not call it substantial until I know what meaning one the writer attaches to that word. It is of the most nutritious in its true sense. Given alone, copiously, in the form of a mash, it is laxative; but fed moderately on cut hay, it may, especially in winter, be given every day, morning and evening, to horses which do hard work, provided it is not fast work that is required of them. In performing fast work the animal requires more hydro-carbons for combustion in the lungs than bran affords. It is really too rich in nitrogen. I deny emphatically that it passes through the bowels with its nutritious portion undigested. Of the 33 per cent which the writer gives it of starch and albumen, so large a portion is gluten (which in vegetable substances is equivalent to casein and fibrin in animal food) that notwithstanding the large per-cent, of woody fibre, (54 per cent,) bran on analysis, valued as a tissue-builder, is 14 times as nutritious as fine wheaten flour; and of all substances fed to animals, gluten is perhaps the easiest of digestion. The misapprehension arises no doubt, from the presence of the scales of the outer coat in the feces, being mistaken for the whole bran; and hence such phrases as "insoluble bran" applied to it, as if nothing but a gizzard could succeed in appropriating to the animal's sustenance the valuable nutriment which it contain. But when the writer in the "Spirit of the Times" asserts "that bran, weight for weight, is inferior to oat-straw as a food for horses," his absurdity goes beyond my reach. Ten years' experience in using bran, has confirmed for me the truth of the teachings of the microscope and of the laboratory.—*Cor. of Country Gentleman.*

### Keeping Cattle in the Stable.

One of our neighbors, however cold or stormy the weather, turns his cows out of the stables, and into a large meadow with a stream on the furthermost side, each winter day, at about nine o'clock, where they generally remain till four in the afternoon, when they are put up for the night.

His theory is that they want air and exercise. They get air, but rarely take the latter, for after finding their way back from the brook, the remainder of the day is generally spent with their tails turned toward the only shelter in the lot, and that is a wall, on its northernmost side, about four feet high.

We believe that the loss in consequence of failing to shelter stock is an annual tax on the farmers of this country amounting to millions of dollars. It requires more food, and what they eat fails to benefit their pinched and chilled and shrunken bodies as much as it does those animals that are kept constantly or nearly so in a warm stable.

Our plan for years has been to give them say two hours out in mild winter days, but when it is cold and windy never more than one, and if it storms, only time to drink—a half hour at the most. This for the winter months. When the milder March comes, and the cows are heavy with calf, we give them the range of an acre lot, well protected on its northern side, which furnishes them considerable shelter.

Our stables are well ventilated, and always well littered, and if we can gather any thing from the desire of the cows to get back to their quarters after drinking, they are perfectly satisfied with the confinement. Certain it is that our cows have come out in better condition in the spring since this practice was adopted, than ever before, and the cost of keeping has been estimated from five to ten per cent less.

### The Use of Straw.

That straw, as a winter feed for all kinds of stock except hogs, will save much grain, none will deny who have given it to their animals. But we do not propose to speak of it as *animal* food, but as food and protection to trees, vines, plants, bushes, etc. I never permit, (as many farmers do) my straw to go to waste. What is not needed for stock I apply over the ground in my orchards and gardens. Over the orchard i spread it broadcast, four to six inches deep, about the middle of December, or a little earlier if the winter weather sets in soon. Over my strawberry beds I put it one to two inches thick. Over my raspberries I put it on the ground about three or four inches deep. The same around currants and gooseberries, allowing a considerable quantity of it to hang in the branches, which I place on the ground around the bushes early in April. In this way the plants are kept warm in winter, and moist and cool around the roots during bearing season. By the time the fruit is gathered the straw is sufficiently rotted to be spaded or forked in. Meantime, this straw mulching keeps down weeds and grass, much labor is saved, and more and better fruit produced.

A few wagonloads are enough to use on a large garden and orchard. If the straw is in a half rotted state, all the better; and to obtain this, it is well to have an old stack or pile laying out exposed to the weather, which may be scattered or turned over several times during the year, which greatly facilitates the rotting.—*Correspondent Prairie Farmer.*

### Don't Whip A Frightened Horse.

Never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside; for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully and about to pass it, your strike him with the whip it is the log, or the stump or the tan bark, that is hurting him, in his way of reasoning, and of course he will act more frightened. Give him time to examine and smell of all these objects, and use the war bridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to these objects of fear. Bring all objects, if possible, to his nose, and let him smell of them and then you can commence to accustom him to them.

Broom Corn was introduced into our country by Dr. Franklin. While examining a corn whisk, (imported) he accidentally discovered a single seed, which he planted in his garden, and from which the corn was propagated.

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

### A Profitable Trade in Riddles-Translated from an Old German Paper.

Nine persons sailed from Balse down the Rhine. A Jew who wished to go to Schalampi, was allowed to come on board and journey with them, upon condition that he would conduct himself with propriety and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he had struck his hand against it; but the only money there, was a twelve kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude. For he thought to himself—"something may be earned even upon the water. There is many a man who has grown rich upon the Rhine."

During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew with his wallet under his arm, for he did not lay it aside, was an object of much mirth and mockery as alas! is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thurengen and Saint Velt, the passengers one after another grew silent, and gaped, and gazed listlessly down the river until one cried—

"Come, Jew! Do you know any pastime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their long journey in the wilderness."

"Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep!" And he proposed that they should sit round in a circle, and propound various curious questions to each other, and he with their permission would sit with them. Those who could not answer the questions should pay the one who propounded them a twelve kreutzer piece, and those who answered them pertinently should received a twelve kreutzer piece. This proposal pleased the company, and hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked, at random, whatever chanced to enter his head.

Thus, for example, the first asked: "How many soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliath eat on an emptystomach?"

All said that it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid his twelve kreutzers.

But the Jew said—"One; for he who has eaten one egg, cannot put a second upon an empty stomach," and the other paid him twelve kreutzers.

The second thought—"Wait, Jew, I will try you out of the New Testament, and think I shall win my piece! Why did the Apostle Paul write the second epistle to the Corinthians?"

The Jew said—"Because he was not in Corinth—otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he won another twelve kreutzer piece.

When the third saw that the Jew was so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way. "Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and completes it in time?"

"The ropemaker, if he is industrious," said the Jew.

In the meantime they drew near to a village, and one said to the other—"That is Bamlach." Then the fourth asked—"In what month do the people in Bamlach eat the least?"

The Jew said, "In February, for it has only 28 days."

The fifth said, "There are two natural brothers, and still only one of them is my uncle."

The Jew said, "The uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now leaped out of the water, and the sixth asked, "what fish have their eyes nearest together?"

The Jew said, "The smallest."

The seventh asked, "How can a man ride from Basle to Berne in the shade, in the summer time, when the sun shines?"

The Jew said, "when he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot."

The eighth asked, "When a man rides in the winter time from Bern to Basle, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?"

The Jew said, "He must make fists out of them."

The ninth was the last. This one asked, "How can five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

The Jew said—"The last man must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there as long as he pleases."

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep.—After many preliminary compliments, he asked with an air of mischievous friendliness—"How can a man fry two trouts in three pans, so that a trout may lie in each pan?"

No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve kreutzer piece.

But when the ninth desired that he should solve the riddle, he rocked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders and rolled his eyes, "I am a poor Jew," he said at last.

The rest cried—"What has that to do with it? Give us the answer."

"You must not take it amiss, for I am a poor Jew."

At last, after much persuasion and many promises that they would do to him no harm, he thrust his hand into his pocket, took out one of the twelve kreutzer pieces, that he had won, laid it upon the table, and said—"I do not know the answer any more than you. Here are my twelve kreutzers."

When the others heard these words, they opened their eyes, and said that this was scarcely according to the agreement. But as they could not control their laughter, and were wealthy and good-natured men, and as the Jew had helped them to while away the time from Saint Veit to Schalampi, they let it pass; and the Jew took with him from the vessel—let a good arithmetician reckon up for me how much the Jew carried home with him. He had a twelve kreutzer piece and a brass button when he came on board. He won nine twelve kreutzer pieces by his answers, nine with his own riddle, one he paid back, and eighteen kreutzers he gave to the captain.

A LADY who had boasted highly at a dinner party of the good manners of her little darling, addressing him thus: "Charlie, my dear won't you have some beans?" "No," was the ill-mannered reply of the petulant cherub. "No!" exclaimed the astonished mother. "No what?" "No beans," said the child.


## Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr. 2, '69-1f

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

n this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

## Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors.

Mar. 19, '69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (improved), Carnell's Patent.

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.

Apr. 9, '69-tf Orangeville Pa.

## Wall Paper and Painting.

IMPORTANT

TO BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS & TENANTS.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to execute

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

in all its branches.

PAPER HANGING

Carefully attended to.

Strict attention to business and good workmanship it is believed will ment a fair show of public patronage.

Shop on Catharine Street between Third and Fourth.

Mar. 5, '69-1y. WM. F. BODINE.

## Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec

Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA

GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 21, '69-1y.

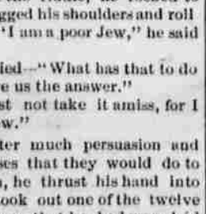
INSURANCE AGENCY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyoming | $170,000 |
| Ætna | 1,000,000 |
| Fulton | 300,000 |
| North America | 500,000 |
| City | 150,000 |
| International | 1,000,000 |
| Niagara | 1,000,000 |
| Putnam | 500,000 |
| Merchants | 300,000 |
| Springfield | 270,000 |
| Farmers' Danville | 500,000 |
| Albany City | 400,000 |
| Lancaster City | 200,000 |
| York Horse, Death & Theft | 65,000 |
| Home, New Haven | 1,000,000 |
| Danville, Horse Theft | |

FREAS BROWN, Agent,

mar 5 69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

For Pure Water, use this cupboard Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and cost less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.




CHS. G BLATCHLEY 624 & 626 FILBERT ST PHILA

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE

Oct. 22, '69-6m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68-tf

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 5'67

## Drugs and Chemicals.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Little Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 10, '69-6m,

The undersigned would inform the good people of Bloomsburg and surroundings, that he has moved his Drug Store from the old stand to his New Rooms, on the West side of Main Street, below Market. At that he has fully replenished his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Yankee Notions.

—ALSO—

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Lamp Shades and Fixtures generally, for repairing the worn, Coloring and Dyeing material furnished to suit, any quantity, and for any Shade or Color.

Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians' and Family Prescriptions. Thankful for past favours, he would solicit a continuance of the same. Remember the New Stand, on Main Street, west side, below Market.

dec. 10, '69-3m. EPHRAIM P. LUTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis etc. The object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Nov. 26, '69-1y.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES

To agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* ONE MACHINE WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 25 N. 9th St., Philad'a, Pa. feb11'70-7.

POMONA NURSERY.

30 YEARS.

Kentucky Strawberry, Colossal Asparagus,—Everybody can have the benefit of 30 years' experience in my new descriptive Catalogue of 56 pages for 10 Cents. It tells what and when to plant. WM. PARRY,

feb11'70-3t. Cinnaminson, N. J.

GRAND OPENING OF FURNITURE OPPOSITE THE OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

The undersigned having just returned from the cities with a large assortment of Furniture and chairs of all kinds, also a large assortment of trunks, traveling bags, and cedar ware, feels confident he can sell cheaper than any Furniture dealer in this county. Material for repairing Sofas and Lounges constantly on hand. Lumber or country produce taken in exchange for furniture. Please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

feb11'70-tf. WM. RABB.

WANTED

AGENTS FOR THE

KING OF HORSE BOOKS:

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK. It outsells, ten to one, any book of its kind published. 40th thousand in press. Agents doing better now than ever before. Also, for

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

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Bloomsburg, Feb. 2, 1870-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF VALENTINE CHRISTIAN DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of V. Christian late of Madison twp., Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Franklin Christian of Madison township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

FRANKLIN CHRISTIAN

feb4'70-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEO. KELLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Keller, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Susan Keller of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Pa. All perso s having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executrix in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

SUSAN KELLER,

feb4'70-6w. Executrix.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, pay for and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Jan. 21'70-3m

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## Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Jan. 17, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

| | Going North. Arrive | Arrive | Going South. Leave | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | p. m. | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. |
| Scranton | 8.45 | 11.00 | 4.00 | 7.20 |
| | | | Leave | |
| Pittston | 8.14 | 10.30 | 4.32 | 7.50 |
| Kingston | 7.50 | 10.03 | 5.00 | 8.20 |
| Plymouth | 7.38 | 9.48 | 5.10 | 8.36 |
| Shickshinny | 7.26 | 9.09 | 6.10 | 9.09 |
| Berwick | 6.05 | 8.39 | 6.50 | 9.42 |
| Bloom | 5.28 | 7.53 | 7.30 | 10.17 |
| Danville | 4.50 | 7.13 | 8.10 | 10.55 |
| | Leave | Leave | Arrive | Arrive |
| North'd | 4.12 | 6.40 | 8.45 | 11.35 |

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Sep. 6, 1869, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

| *Mail South.* | STATIONS. | *Mail North* |
|---|---|---|
| Dep. 8.45 a.m | Williamsport, | Arr. 6.00 p. m. |
| " 9.15 " | Muncy, | Dep. 5.28 " |
| " 9.47 " | Watsontown, | " 4.57 " |
| " 10.05 " | Milton, | " 4.40 " |
| " 10.45 " | Danville, | " 4.00 " |
| " 11.05 " | Rupert, | " 3.40 " |
| " 11.17 " | Catawissa, | " 3.32 " |
| " 12.22 p.m. | Ringtown, | " 2.35 " |
| " 12.58 " | Summit, | " 1.50 " |
| " 1.08 " | Quakake, | " 1.40 " |
| " 1.20 " | E. Mahony June. | " 1.30 " |
| " 2.15 " | Dine, Tamaqua, Dine. | " 1.10 " |
| " 4.25 " | Reading, | " 10.40 a.m. |
| Arr. 6.45 " | Philadelphia, | " 8.15 " |
| " 9.25 " | To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk. From New York via. Mauch Chunk. | 6.55 " |

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

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Aug. 20, '69-tf. R. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

3.55 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

650 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

5.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

10.25 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.10 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1869.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, and 8.10 a. m., 12.20 noon and 2.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.15, noon, 5.40, 9.30 and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 a. m., and 12.20 noon trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. Without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.05 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.40 p.m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a.m., and 2.45 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Tamaqua at 8.55 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.40 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation leaves Norristown for Pottstown at 6.45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.15 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning; leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 8.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Washington at 6.0 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.30 a.m. and 3.45 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading;) Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 27 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Winter arrangement, Jan. 17, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

| EASTWARD. Accom. | Mail | STATIONS. | Mail | WESTWARD. Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P.M. | Via M. & E. Divis. | A.M. | |
| | Ar. | New York. | Lv. | |
| | 5.00 | (*Foot Barclay St.*) | 8.00 | |
| | 5.00 | Christopher St. | 8.00 | |
| | 4.45 | Hoboken. | 8.15 | |
| | 4.30 | Newark. | 8.40 | |
| | 1.09 | Washington | 11.30 | |
| | | via Cen. RR. of N.J. | | |
| | | New York. | | |
| | 3.50 | (*Foot Liberty St.*) | 9.00 | |
| | 1.23 | New Hampton | 11.15 | |
| | 12.55 | Oxford | 11.45 | |
| | 12.45 | Bridgeville. | 11.55 | |
| | 5.10 | Philadelphia. | 7.30 | |
| | 3.46 | Trenton | 8.45 | |
| | 1.30 | Phillipsburg | 11.05 | |
| | 12.38 | Manunka Chunk | 12.05 | |
| | 12.33 | Delaware. | 12.20 | |
| | 12.15 | Mount Bethel | 12.30 | |
| | 12.00 | Water Gap. | 12.45 | |
| | 11.46 | Stroudsburg | 1.00 | |
| | 11.36 | Sprague ville | 1.10 | |
| | 11.26 | Henryville | 1.20 | |
| | 11.09 | Oakland | 1.38 | |
| | 10.51 | Forks | 1.55 | |
| | 10.32 | Pohybanna | 2.16 | |
| | 10.19 | Glen Isboro | 2.31 | |
| | 9.55 | Moscow | 2.52 | |
| | 9.45 | Dunning | 3.05 | |
| 6.12 | 9.15 | Scranton. | 3.45 | A.M. 9.30 |
| 6.50 | 8.45 | Clark's Summit. | 4.07 | 8.58 |
| 7.40 | 8.35 | Abington | 4.15 | 10.18 |
| 8.27 | 8.19 | Factory ville | 4.31 | 10.40 |
| 4.55 | 7.55 | Nicholson. | 4.55 | 11.02 |
| 7.08 | 7.38 | Hop Bottom. | 5.15 | 11.28 |
| 7.59 | 7.15 | Montrose. | 5.35 | 11.51 |
| 8.35 | 6.54 | New Milford | 5.55 | 12.13 |
| 8.45 | 6.40 | Great Bend | 6.10 | 12.33 |
| P.M | A.M. | | P.M. | P.M. |

CONNECTIONS.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail Train from New York connects with N. Y. Express Mail, leaving Binghamton at 8.37 P. M., with a sleeping Coach attached, stopping at all stations, and reaching Buffalo the next morning at 6.30.

Accommodation Train from Scranton connects with Way Train leaving Binghamton for Owego and Ithaca and the West at 2.00 P. M.; also connecting with Train on Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. for Syracuse, Oswego, &c., at 5.10 P. M. and with Train on Albany & Susquehanna R. R. for Albany and the North at 2.30 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival of the Night Express from Buffalo.

Accommodation Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival of the Day Express, leaving Buffalo at 7.00 A. M.; also, Train leaving Syracuse at 8.15 A. M.

At Scranton, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., and Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. R. R., Mail Train from New York connects with Trains for Pittston, Wyoming, Bloomsburg, Danville, Northumberland, Olyphant, Archbald, and Carbondale. Mail Train to New York, and the Accommodation to Binghamton also connect with trains on the above-named roads. The Accommodation from Binghamton connects with Lackawanna and Bloomsburg for Pittston Wyoming, and Wilkes-Barre.

At Manunka Chunk, with Belvidere Delaware R. R., Mail Trains from New York and from Binghamton connect with the train from and to Philadelphia, stopping at all stations.

At New Hampton, with Central R. R. of New Jersey, for and from New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, &c.

At Washington, with Morris & Essex R. R. for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown, Easton, &c. W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.

R. A. HENRY, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

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